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ASEAN TRAVEL & TOURISM

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Mubarak, Reagan discuss Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak met at the White House Friday for wide-ranging talks on Lebanon and the prospects for peace in the Middle East. Friday's session, their second this year and the third since Mr. Mubarak became president in October 1981 after the assassination of Anwar Sadat, represented "a reaffirmation of the importance we attach to strong U.S.-Egyptian relations." White House spokesman Larry Speakes said. Mr. Mubarak was expected to ask Mr. Reagan to increase pressure on Israel for the early withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon. In an interview with Parade magazine to be published this weekend, Mr. Mubarak said Israeli withdrawal was the essential next step in the Middle East peace process. If Israel pulled out, he said, "the Syrians will be wise enough to leave."

Lebanon truce under pressure as new measures announced

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon's four-day-old ceasefire came under steady pressure Friday as representatives of the army and three militias announced new measures to stabilise the truce and remove the effects of war.

At the end of a five-hour meeting the so-called Security Committee said it had agreed to exchange detainees, remove barricades and open more roads around Beirut airport.

A committee statement on state-run Beirut Radio said all sides would start handing over their captives immediately.

The right-wing "Lebanese Forces" are holding 200 Druze women and children and an unknown number of Druze men north of Beirut while the Druze militias have trapped more than 30,000 rightists in the mountain town of Deir Al Qamar.

The statement said the committee decided fortification activities should stop and discussed ways to ensure that the fragile ceasefire would continue to hold.

The Security Committee met at an abandoned bank in no-man's land on the southern outskirts of the capital.

Beirut Radio said earlier that limited fighting in violation of the truce had escalated compared to previous days, with artillery exchanges on the coast 20 kilometres south of Beirut, where the "Lebanese Forces" face the Druze militias.

The Saudi-mediated ceasefire, which came into effect on Monday, has been broken repeatedly but in most cases the combatants have used only automatic rifles and machineguns.

The truce ended a month of heavy warfare in Beirut and the surrounding mountains between the Lebanese army and the "Lebanese Forces" on one side and the Druze and Shi'ite Muslim militias on the other.

On the main mountain front Friday, army positions in the crossroads village of Qabr Shmoun came under rifle and rocket-propelled grenade fire, security sources said.

The army fired back and silenced the snipers, apparently members of the Druze militias.

In the Khartoub coastal area the shelling was between the Druze-held village of Wardaniyeh, four kilometres inland, and rightist-held Rmeile on the sea.

The "Lebanese Forces" had cut one of the roads into the mountains and the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) responded by cutting another, Beirut Radio said.

Earlier Friday, the radio issued a strong warning that constant sniping at army positions in Beirut's southern suburbs could develop into a wider conflict.

In what had the tone of an official statement, it said: "The prevailing encouraging climate is marred by continuing attacks on Lebanese army positions by armed men who resent the ceasefire and the start of a (proposed) national dialogue."

The army drove Shi'ite Muslim militiamen and their leftist allies from the streets of west Beirut a month ago but did not follow up in the southern suburbs, where the militiamen still control Shi'ite neighbourhoods.

But in its midday news broadcast the radio struck a less gloomy note, saying the Security Committee was conferring amid optimism generated by Thursday's meeting.

Airport re-opened

It was referring to an agreement by which Beirut airport opened to civilian traffic for the first time for 32 days.

The PSP had previously accused the government of using the airport for military purposes and threatened to shell it if it reopened.

Planes began to fly in and out more regularly Friday as Middle East Airlines (MEA), the Lebanese national carrier, started to get its fleet into action.

MEA had sent most of its planes to Cyprus before the "mountain war" broke out and will now have to bring them home.

A three-man team from the Geneva-based International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) spent almost an hour with the Security Committee Friday.

The committee's statement said it had invited the International Red Cross to remove corpses from the battle zones.

British troops from the four-nation Beirut peace force brought the ICRC officials in and British armoured scout cars provided security for the meeting.

As the committee met, sporadic bursts of heavy machine gun fire could be heard from hills to the east where the Lebanese army battled Druze-led insurgents until Monday's ceasefire.

Beirut Radio said the committee had decided to set up a permanent liaison bureau in the disused bank building where it met Friday to follow up ways of enforcing the ceasefire.

Falangists hold 200 Druze hostages, page 2

4 Lebanese children die in accident

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Lebanese children died Friday and three were badly injured when an artillery shell with which they were playing exploded, an Israeli army spokesman said. A group of children in the village of Kafa Mashki, south of Jezzine, found the shell in a field, played with it, then tossed it into a bonfire they had built, he said.

5 shot dead in north Lebanon

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Five people were shot dead in two incidents in this northern port Friday, causing tension in the city and bringing gunmen into the streets, security officials said. Gunmen opened fire on two people in the harbour area at 2.30 p.m. (1230 GMT), killing one and wounding the other, the officials said, adding that both were believed to be Alawite Muslims. An hour and a half later gunmen opened fire on a car in the Ba'al Muhsen district, killing four people, the security officials said. The dead were believed to be Sunni Muslims.

Habash in Hungary

BUDAPEST (R) — George Habash, leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), is currently visiting Hungary, the official MTI news agency said Friday. In what was the first mention of the PFLP leader's presence in the country, MTI reported that Mr. Habash met Matyas Szuros, a secretary of the Hungarian Communist Party's Central Committee. The two men discussed the latest developments in the Middle East, Lebanon and the struggle of the Palestine Liberation movement, according to the agency.

Ankara frees 16 politicians

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's ruling generals Friday ordered the release of 16 prominent politicians, including former Prime Minister Suleyman Demirel, detained since last June in a military base on the Dardanelles Straits. In a surprise move, the ruling National Security Council (NSC) overturned parts of an earlier military decree which said the 16, all well-known figures in the two main political parties existing before the 1980 coup, would be held until after general elections set for Nov. 6.

1 killed, 26 injured in Marseilles blast

MARSEILLES, France (R) — A bomb destroyed the American, Soviet and Algerian pavilions at an international trade fair in Marseilles Friday, killing one man and injuring 26 other people, city officials reported. Witnesses said the blast blew the roof off the modern Palais des Congress conference hall in the east of the port city where crowds of people were visiting trade exhibits by 25 countries. French Radio reported that the Armenian guerrilla group "Orly" had claimed responsibility for the attack in a telephone call to police. But Interior Minister Gaston Defferre, the mayor of Marseilles, discounted the claim. He said the call did not correspond to the group's normal method.

INSIDE

U.S. Congress okays plan to keep troops in Lebanon

WASHINGTON (R) — Vietnam and the memory of 57,000 Americans killed in a war that divided the country haunted Congress as it approved a compromise plan to keep U.S. Marines in Lebanon for 18 more months.

The unease was most obvious in the Republican-controlled Senate, where a Democratic challenge was defeated by 54-46 votes Thursday.

The final house vote was 253-156, a majority that masked the doubts of many congressmen about a potential long-term U.S. military role in a region that has seldom known peace.

President Reagan, who will quickly sign the compromise into law, praised the congressional action as "a great victory for an honourable and all-important American tradition — a responsible and bipartisan foreign policy."

He added: "It sends a strong signal to the world: America stands united. We speak with one voice and we fulfill our responsibilities as a trustee of freedom, peace and self-determination."

U.S. Marines have been in Beirut for a year as part of a peacekeeping force with British, French and Italian troops.

Concern about their role has greatly increased since four Marines were killed in factional fighting.

The compromise, negotiated by the White House and congressional leaders, sidesteps direct compliance with the 1973 War Powers Act. This requires a president to withdraw U.S. troops from hostile areas overseas after 90 days if Congress does not extend their stay.

Mr. Reagan, like his predecessors, refuses to acknowledge the constitutionality of this provision.

But the compromise also allows Mr. Reagan to keep the Marines in Beirut until early 1985, meaning that no further congressional action may be required until after next year's presidential election.

Saudi envoy expresses confidence in Gemayel

WASHINGTON (R) — Saudi Arabia's new ambassador to the United States met President Reagan Thursday and later voiced confidence in Lebanon's President Amin Gemayel, who he said would surprise everybody if given the right conditions.

"We have confidence in President Gemayel... that he will try to be president for all of Lebanon," Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan told reporters after a half-hour meeting with Mr. Reagan.

Prince Bandar was a key negotiator in talks that led to the current four-day-old ceasefire in Lebanon.

He said that Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Christian, had no problem over the idea of giving Lebanon's Muslim groups more political power.

Prince Bandar said he and his government were convinced of Mr. Gemayel's good intentions.

"He believes in equal government, he believes in readjusting the social situation in Lebanon. I think he will surprise everybody if we give him the right environment."

The prince said a collapse of the current ceasefire could result in the partition of Lebanon. He said Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon would greatly reduce tensions, but added that he did not expect Israeli cooperation.

If Israel had delayed its withdrawal from the Shouf mountain area an agreement could have been reached some time ago, he added.

Israel delayed withdrawal several times at American request, but Prince Bandar asked: "What's a couple of days more?"

He said he believed Syria would withdraw its forces from Lebanon once "the situation in Lebanon stabilised." But he said Syria would insist on retaining its "special relationship" with Lebanon.

He said Israeli and Syrian withdrawal from the country should not be linked because "Israel bulldozed its way in," a reference to the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in June, 1982.

Reagan, Mrs. Thatcher pledge to maintain Western defences

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher met Thursday and reaffirmed their determination to maintain a strong Western defence while pressing for a U.S.-Soviet agreement on reducing nuclear arms.

"Our nerve is being tested," Mrs. Thatcher said after two hours of talks with Mr. Reagan. "We must not falter now."

She said earlier she saw no way to avoid the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) deployment of the first U.S. Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in December if U.S.-Soviet arms control talks in Geneva fail.

She called Soviet President Yuri Andropov's denunciation Wednesday of Mr. Reagan's latest missile reduction offer "discouraging and disappointing," but said the West must still seek agreement in the Geneva talks.

If U.S. missiles must be deployed, she said, the West must still press for an agreement limiting U.S. and Soviet missiles to the lowest number.

Mr. Reagan said after their meeting that "we reaffirmed today our resolve to maintain a strong Western defence."

"At the same time I pledged America's best efforts to reach acceptable agreements on arms reduction with the Soviet Union," Mr. Reagan said.

U.S. President Ronald Reagan and British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Washington Thursday (A.P. wirephoto)

The president said he and Mrs. Thatcher also agreed that a solution to the conflict in Lebanon could come only from the Lebanese themselves, free from all foreign interference.

Mrs. Thatcher said earlier in television interviews that it was too early to draw any conclusions about what the peace-keeping force of U.S., British, French and Italian troops should do if the present ceasefire did not hold and the conflict grew worse.

"What is encouraging is that there is a ceasefire," she said.

Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Charles Percy, an Illinois Republican, told reporters after Mrs. Thatcher met the committee that she had stressed the importance of the peace-keeping force.

He said Mrs. Thatcher had stated that it would be tragic to send the wrong signal to Lebanon by indicating in any way that the peace-keeping troops would not be there long enough to see through the withdrawal of foreign forces and stability of the Lebanese government.

W. Germany appeals to Moscow

UNITED NATIONS (R) — West Germany appealed to the Soviet Union Thursday not to miss the chance for concrete results from President Reagan's latest arms reduction proposals.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said that only total renunciation of American and Soviet land-based intermediate-range missiles could "render superfluous" the deployment of new U.S. missiles scheduled to start in Europe later this year.

Echoing Mr. Reagan's invitation to the Soviets to walk through the door to disarmament, made here on Monday, Mr. Genscher told the U.N. General Assembly: "The key to this lies in Moscow."

He urged Moscow not to block negotiations by insisting that British and French strategic missiles be included.

Moscow should take "good note" of remarks on this subject made at the assembly by French President Francois Mitterrand and the British and Chinese foreign ministers, Mr. Genscher said.

"We have never doubted that the military aspects of security pose the most difficult problems in the detente process but the settlement of these issues is indispensable for real detente and development of a durable peace in Europe," he added.

His Majesty King Hussein is greeted by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran (left) upon his return to Amman Thursday after a Far Eastern tour (Petra photo)

Iran warns France

UNITED NATIONS (R) — Iran, in a direct warning to France, said Friday it would no longer permit passage through the Straits of Hormuz of ships laden with munitions for Iraq.

In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati also warned that "any misguided adventure" detrimental to Iran's "vital interests" would immediately result in the closing of the Straits and stoppage of the oil flow from the region.

Referring to Iran's three-year-old war with Iraq, Mr. Velayati said it should be absolutely clear that "those who supply the aggressor with sophisticated weapons" would be held responsible for such a development and would have to bear the consequences.

He said his remarks were specially addressed to the government of France which had "with a great deal of arrogance and effrontery embarked on such a pursuit."

"We warn the Socialist government of France which is more than a century behind the times and is, at present, ridiculously imitating the 19th century colonialists, on the consequences of its actions."

Iran also claimed Friday that 55 people were killed and 255 injured when Iraq struck two western Iranian towns with long-range missiles.

The reported attacks on Andimeshk Dezful came only hours after Iraq accused Iran of killing 16 people and wounding 31 others in a shelling attack on a border township and vowed revenge.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency INA, Thursday night accused Iran of shelling the northern Iraqi border township of Chandri and said Iraq would take revenge for the "criminal act.

"Iraq is compelled to protect its sovereignty, security and safety of its people... it shall teach the Iranian regime what power Iraq owns to retaliate," the spokesman said.

Chandri is in the northern part of Sayid Sadeq, an area where Iranian military communiques have reported clashes with Iraqi forces in the past two weeks.

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King, Queen return

AMMAN (Petra) — Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor returned to Amman Thursday from Oman concluding a tour that included Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

During the tour, the King held talks with the leaders of these countries on the Middle East situation, international issues of mutual interest, in addition to bilateral economic, trade and technical relations and cooperation.

The King and the Queen were welcomed home at Queen Alia International Airport by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath, Prime Minister Mudar Badran, cabinet ministers, a number of senior government and military officials and the ambassadors of visited countries in Jordan.

Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lt.Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, National Consultative Council member Laila Sharaf and Armed Forces Assistant Chief-of-Staff for Planning Taisir Za'roor also returned home with the King.

The King and the Queen left Muscat Thursday morning concluding a three-day visit to Oman. They were seen off at the airport by Sultan Qaboos Ibn Za'id of Oman and a number of Omani ministers and senior officials.

Likud-Labour talks on alliance collapse

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir will form a narrow-based coalition government after efforts to create a national unity alliance with the opposition Labour Party collapsed Friday.

Labour leader Shimon Peres told reporters, after his third meeting with Mr. Shamir in four days, that the talks had failed completely to bridge a wide gap between the two parties.

Defence Minister Moshe Arens said Mr. Shamir, 67, would form a government which he said would be a carbon copy of the outgoing administration of Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

Mr. Shamir charged Labour wanted a government that would execute its own policies and would not compromise.

"It was almost impossible to find a formula that would satisfy both parties," he said.

Mr. Peres said the main disagreements were in four vital areas of national policy: Israeli military occupation of South Lebanon, Jewish settlements on the occupied Arab West Bank and Gaza Strip, the future of the overall Middle East peace process, and the way in which a coalition would have made decisions.

Mr. Peres said Mr. Shamir and other senior ministers had rejected Labour's suggestion that Israeli troops should be pulled out of Lebanon as soon as possible, without waiting for other foreign forces to withdraw.

The current government has said they would leave only if Syrian and Palestinian troops quit at the same time.

Mr. Peres said Labour opposed Jewish settlements in West Bank areas densely populated by Arabs.

Labour had been seeking a power of veto on new settlements but Mr. Shamir demanded that all such decisions should be by a simple majority in the cabinet which would have been dominated by his right-wing Likud alliance, Mr. Peres said.

Mr. Shamir's main problem in forming a new government with five small rightist and religious parties now appears to lie in convincing six moderate Likud members that Labour intransigence was to blame for Friday's collapse.

But he said: "I am sure they will appreciate the efforts we have made which were greater than anybody expected."

The six had previously threatened to withhold their support from Mr. Shamir unless he made a sincere effort to embrace Labour.

If they were to drop their support, Mr. Shamir's power base in the Knesset (parliament) would shrink to 58 of the 120 deputies against 56 in the opposition. Such a slim edge would make it difficult for him to rule for long, political analysts said.

The six have said that if they were to withdraw from the Likud alliance they would abstain in a Knesset vote of confidence that Mr. Shamir must win to take office, but afterwards would vote soley on the merits of each issue.

Moscow urges better relations with Peking

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union, a week before the next round of its talks with China, has called for improved relations between the two countries and congratulated the Chinese people on the 34th anniversary of Communist rule.

The official news agency TASS carried a telegram from the Supreme Soviet (parliament) and government council of ministers to the Chinese government.

"Positive development of Soviet-Chinese relations would be in the interests of the two countries, would promote a solution to long-term economic tasks facing them, and would be of benefit to the entire international situation as well," the telegram said.

In the past few months cultural and sporting links between the two neighbours have begun again.

Sunday Oct. 2 through Oct. 15 you are cordially invited to the

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MIDDLE EAST

France delays delivery of Super-Etendards to Iraq

LONDON (R) — France appears to be delaying delivery to Iraq of five Super-Etendard jets because of international opposition to the deal, Western diplomats and military analysts said.

They say delivery of the advanced fighter-bombers, fitted with Exocet missiles, was originally scheduled for September but they had yet to arrive.

The Paris daily Le Quotidien said last week the planes could be sent in kits that would take three months to assemble.

It also quoted aviation sources as saying the delay could be longer as some of the Iraqi pilots being trained in France might not be ready by then to handle the jets.

Western diplomats believe the delay is more political than technical. They said they believed the French government had been taken aback by the reaction to the deal of both its allies and of Iran, at war with Iraq for the past three years.

They detected a note of irritation in an Iraqi statement last week that Iran was deliberately trying to scupper the Super-Etendard deal by threatening to respond to their delivery by closing the Gulf.

A senior Iraqi official told Reuters in Baghdad the Iranian threat was part of a campaign to create "an international fuss against the Iraqi-French deal... Iran aims at preventing France from supplying the five Super-Etendards."

Military analysts say the addition of the planes and their Exocet missiles to Iraq's already formidable French-supplied arsenal would not necessarily mark a turning-point in the present war of attrition.

But both the planes and the missiles would have a profound psychological effect in view of their successful performance in last year's Falklands war in which the Argentine air force used them to sink two British vessels.

The Iraqis already have helicopter-borne Exocets that have apparently been used against Iranian targets in the Gulf. But their air force has failed so far to put out of action Iran's main oil-loading terminal at Kharg Island in the western Gulf.

The Super-Etendards could be used either to hit Kharg or to destroy a foreign tanker steaming to or from Iranian loading points, according to the analysts.

If, as a result, Iran carried out its threat to restrict international shipping through the Straits of Hormuz, the United States and possibly other Western powers would intervene militarily to keep the waterway open.

France's allies, including the United States and Britain, have told the government of President Francois Mitterrand that they consider the Super-Etendard deal constitutes an escalation of a war that the West should be helping to contain.

French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson responded indirectly, in a statement to the French senate foreign affairs and defence committee, that the delivery was meant to help rebalance forces at a time when Iraq was renewing peace offers.

He added that the planes were, in any case, unsuitable for the destruction of fixed ground targets, an apparent reference to the Kharg Island installations.

Western diplomats believe France's commitment to the Super-Etendard deal has been shaken not only by the opposition of its closest allies but also by the reaction of the Japanese and even the Arab states of the Gulf.

The Japanese, like the Americans and France's West European partners, are worried that any disruption of crude supplies from the Gulf would have an inevitable effect on oil prices despite the present slack world market.

The Arab states, despite their backing of Iraq, are concerned about an escalation of the war that could bring it to their shores or involve superpower intervention.

ABOARD USS NEW JERSEY: This photograph was taken Thursday on the deck of America's largest battleship, USS New Jersey, which opened its doors to the international press corps presently covering the conflict in Lebanon. A U.S. naval helicopter is seen in background ready for action beyond three 16-inch guns in foreground. (A.P. wirephoto)

Gulf Air missing passenger identified

KARACHI (R) — Pakistani immigration police said Friday they had solved the mystery of a missing passenger regarded as a possible culprit in the crash of a Gulf Air jet near Abu Dhabi last week.

They said the 112th person on the plane was a baby whose mother checked it in separately but carried it on board on her own boarding card. All aboard died in the crash which has still not been explained.

Karachi airport authorities held up the ill-fated flight after only 111 people boarded the Bahrain-bound airliner but later let it take off.

The police declined to name the baby or give its nationality.

Security tight for Pakistani polls

ISLAMABAD (R) — Troops and para-military forces were redeployed and police searched for weapons Friday in Pakistan's troubled Sind Province in preparation for the second phase of local council elections on Sunday.

Opposition sources reported troop movements in at least four towns in central and northern Sind, especially in the Nawabshah area where at least 18 people were killed Thursday during the first phase of voting.

Police raided houses to look for guns around Chandio, where armed men ambushed an army patrol and killed one soldier. Police sources said later troops shot dead 17 people there Thursday.

Opposition sources said the death toll was 37 in what was by all accounts the bloodiest incident yet in the 48-day-old opposition campaign to force President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq to resign and call free elections.

The sources said a general strike continued in central Sind and Muslims offered prayers for those killed Thursday.

They said families of the victims were demanding the bodies be returned but officials had not yet complied.

The controversial local elections were originally due to be held in all of Sind Thursday, but the government delayed them in six districts, which were most violent, until Sunday.

Opposition sources said this was to allow security forces to regroup in the districts of Larkana, Nawabshah, Khairpur, Tharparkar, Sanghar and most of Dadu district.

These areas have seen the worst of the anti-government unrest.

Officials said Sind Governor Lt.-Gen. S.M. Abbasi would preside over an emergency cabinet meeting in Karachi Saturday to review plans for the polls, which are being held on a non-party basis with candidates screened by official panels.

Sources in the opposition movement, which rejects the polls because political parties are not allowed to contest them, said they thought the elections might now be put off indefinately.

U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger is due to visit Pakistan between the two rounds of voting, arriving in Islamabad Friday evening and leaving early on Sunday morning.

Falangists hold about 200 hostages

GHOSTA, Lebanon (R) — Right-wing Lebanese Falangists are holding about 200 Druze women and children at a barracks north of Beirut, possibly as bargaining counters in negotiations with their left-wing Druze militia rivals.

Falangist officials who took reporters to see their "guests" Thursday said they were not hostages and were free to leave at any time.

But other Falangist officials said earlier this week that the rightist militias might offer to release them in a deal with Syrian-backed left-wing militias to raise the siege of Deir Al Qamar, a mountain town where some 30,000 Christian refugees are trapped.

The Druze women and children are all apparently in good health, well cared for and not unduly concerned about their fate.

They told reporters they had everything they wanted — good food, clean clothes and air-conditioned quarters at the barracks, in an old monastery above the port of Jounieh. The children said they had constant supplies of sweets and toys.

They come from the villages of Kfar Matta, Aabey and Bnaiye, all about 20 kilometres south of Beirut, where there was heavy fighting in the early stages of this month's "mountain war".

Zuhour Hamza, 17, from Aabey, said that when the Falangist forces captured her village from the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) on Sept. 2, they offered to take her family to safety.

The women and children spent over two weeks at a school in the Falangist-held coastal village of Meshref until the Falangists moved them by boat and bus to their present quarters.

Falangist officials said their menfolk were being held nearby but refused to take journalists to see them.

Iran's press suggests attacks on Gulf ports

TEHRAN (R) — An Iranian newspaper has suggested the Iranian air force should attack ports in Arab states along the Gulf which are used by ships delivering weapons for Iraq.

The independent newspaper Kayhan International was commenting in an editorial on a warning by Iranian President Ali Khamanei that Iran would restrict shipping in the Gulf if Arab states continued to allow their ports to be used for arms deliveries.

"We believe this is the least action the supreme council of defence should take at its earliest convenience," Kayhan said. "The people ask the known ports be destroyed by our air force."

It was not clear to what extent, if any, the editorial reflected the thinking of the Iranian leadership.

Any attack on Gulf ports would mean a dramatic expansion of the Gulf war and possible threat to Western oil supplies.

The United States has already reacted sharply to Khamanei's warning on Tuesday, suggesting it would act if necessary to keep sea lanes open.

Kayhan said that since the Iran-Iraq war erupted three years ago, there had been suggestions that Iranian forces should attack routes used to deliver weapons to Iraq. But the supreme defence council, which sets Iran's war policy, had rejected them.

"Up to now, the supreme council has not wanted that the ports providing equipment to the Iraqi army and the roads via which the enemy gets war commodities from countries in the Persian Gulf be bombed," the English-language editorial said.

It added: "The question is, up to what time the supreme council can tolerate public pressure which has been increasing. What logic tells us that men brought to power by popular vote can reject the popular demand for ever?"

Although there is little public information about routes used to deliver arms to Iraq, it is no secret that Gulf ports are used for non-military supplies for Baghdad and one main road has already been bombed several times.

This is the road into Iraq from neighbouring Kuwait, the closest Gulf state to the battlezone.

Within a few weeks of the war breaking out, the road was clogged with trucks carrying industrial equipment, building materials and foodstuffs, as well as many sealed containers, north into Iraq from ports in Kuwait and other countries.

Another major supply route is through the Red Sea port of Aqaba.

Iran officially denied responsibility for a series of air attacks on a Kuwaiti border post on the road where trucks waited to cross into Iraq. In September 1981, a Kuwaiti oil pumping station nearby was also bombed but Iran again denied its planes had carried out the raid.

Neither side gaining in Gulf war, report says

LONDON (R) — Neither side in the Gulf war between Iran and Iraq appears likely to gain a military victory, the Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) said Friday.

The London-based institute, in its 1983-84 military balance, said Iran had up to two million men under arms, including paramilitary groups, and Iraq more than half a million.

Both sides were seeking, often desperately, for means to continue the three-year-long war, the institute said, but the sense of desperation was more obvious in Iraq's case.

"Nevertheless, neither side appears likely to be able to acquire the decisive military edge necessary for victory."

Its director, Robert O'Neill, voiced concern about the combatants being supplied with more sophisticated weapons.

Mr. O'Neill noted that Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini had threatened to stop all oil exports from the Gulf if its own supplies were interrupted by Iraq.

"One hopes very much the level of arms supplied is restricted in quality as well as quantity," said Mr. O'Neill.

The institute said military spending has grown in the Middle East by 35 per cent in the last five years.

"Much of the expenditure during the past three years is due to the continuing Iran-Iraq conflict and Israel's invasion of Lebanon," it said.

The institute added that the bulk of the money went on replacing losses and spending on ammunition was particularly high.

"Only Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states are able to pursue long-term military plans without drastic cutbacks and they continue to acquire an impressive array of very sophisticated equipment and a modern military infrastructure," it said.

Iran denies Amnesty charge

TEHRAN (R) — The Iranian government has dismissed as lies a letter from the human rights organisation Amnesty International which said there was evidence of Iran secretly torturing and killing political prisoners.

The national news agency IRNA quoted a foreign ministry spokesman as saying the allegations were "sheer lies" and documents referred to by Amnesty were all foreigners.

IRNA reported the spokesman as saying "criminals in the Islamic republic of Iran were treated in accordance with the judiciary rules of Islam and the rumour of torture and the other accusations mentioned in the report issued by the international organisations were untrue."

Turkish parliament okays junta's tough new law against journalists

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's military-appointed parliament has approved a bill proposed by the ruling generals framing tough new press laws.

The bill includes sharp increases in prison sentences and fines for journalists convicted of breaking press laws, and allows for local civil prosecutors to close down and confiscate material from a publication prior to distribution.

A draft drawn up by the military government was presented in June to the national consultative assembly, a quasi-parliament appointed after the 1980 coup.

The assembly voted to accept the bill by a show of hands Thursday. It will now go for final ratification to the ruling national security council, which is certain to approve it, official sources said.

The new laws raise maximum prison terms for journalists to one year, with possible additional terms for coincidental breaking of other penal laws, from usual terms under the old laws of a few months.

Maximum fines will go up to around 200,000 lira ($900), a rise of over 100 per cent.

The new laws allow local prosecutors to shut down papers and confiscate material prior to distribution, whereas before closures could only be ordered by senior regional judicial officers and no pre-distribution confiscation was allowed.

Local prosecutors will have 24 hours to get court approval for a closure order under the new rules.

Special existing courts for press cases are to be scrapped and people convicted of crimes against the state, embezzlement or bribery will be barred from holding senior editorial posts.

The Lemnos issue

Turkish Defence Minister Haluk Bayulken has said a NATO decision to exclude Lemnos Island in the Aegean Sea from a NATO exercise could not be seen as inciting a dispute between Turkey and Greece.

Mr. Bayulken, who is also acting foreign minister, said in a press statement "What NATO did was to ensure the observance of the long-standing status of the island."

Greek government spokesman Dimitrios Maroudas said on Tuesday the NATO decision to exclude Lemnos had been taken under pressure from Turkey.

TV & RADIO

JORDAN TELEVISION

—MAIN CHANNEL

17:30 ... Koran
17:50 ... Cartoons
18:10 ... Children's Programme
18:30 ... Eight in Enough
19:30 ... Local Programme
20:00 ... News in Arabic
20:30 ... Arabic Series
21:35 ... Local Programme on Music
22:10 ... Arabic Film
23:00 ... News in Arabic
23:10 ... Film Continued

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 ... French Programme
19:00 ... News in French
19:30 ... News in Hebrew
20:30 ... M.A.S.H.
21:00 Documentary: Portrait of Power — Ghandi
21:30 ... Saturday Variety Show
22:00 ... News in English
22:15 Feature Film: Melvin And Howard — Pamela Reed, Paul Le Mat

RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM & partly on 9560 KHz, SW

07:00 ... Morning Show
07:30 ... News Bulletin
07:33 ... Morning Show
10:00 ... News Summary
10:03 ... Oriental Foods
10:18 ... Morning Show
11:00 ... News Summary
11:05 ... Pop Session
12:00 ... News Summary
12:03 ... Pop Session
13:00 ... News Summary
13:03 ... Catch the Words
14:00 ... News Bulletin
14:15 ... Instrumentals
14:30 ... Jordan Weekly/Music
15:00 ... Concert Hour
16:00 ... News Summary
16:05 ... Instrumentals
17:00 ... Special Feature
17:30 ... Music
18:00 ... News Summary
18:05 ... Top Twenty
19:00 ... News
19:30 ... Date with a Star
20:00 ... Book Club
20:30 ... The Young Sound
21:05 ... Country Music
22:00 ... Play of the Week
23:00 ... News Summary
23:05 ... Classical Concert

BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

06:00 Newsdesk **06:30** Kings of Jazz **06:45** Financial News **6:55** Reflections **07:00** World News **07:09** British Press Review **07:15** About Britain **07:30** New Ideas **07:40** Book Choice **07:45** The World Today **08:00** Newsdesk **08:30** Album Time **09:00** World News **09:09** News about Britain **09:15** From the Weeklies **09:30** Classical Record Review **09:45** Network UK **10:00** World News **10:09** Reflections **10:15** Flanders and Swann **10:30** Brain off Britain 1983 **11:00** World News **11:09** British Press Review **11:15** The World Today **11:30** Financial News **11:40** Look Ahead **11:45** People and Politics **12:15** What's New **12:30** My Music **13:00** World News **13:09** News About Britain **13:15** About Britain **13:30** Meridian **14:00** Radio Newsreel **14:15** Anything Goes **14:45** Sports Round-up **15:00** World News **15:09** Commentary **15:15** Network UK **15:30** Detective **16:00** Saturday Special **17:00** Radio Newsreel **17:15** Saturday Special **18:00** World News **18:09** Commentary **18:15** Saturday Special **19:00** World News **19:02** Saturday Special **19:09** Book Choice **19:15** From the Promenade Concerts **19:45** Sports Round-up **20:00** Newsdesk **20:09** News About Britain **20:15** Radio Newsreel **20:30** Play of the Week **21:30** Album Time **22:00** World News **22:09** Commentary **22:15** Good Books **22:30** People of the Pacific Century **23:15** What's New **23:30** People and Politics **24:00** World News **24:09** From Our Own Correspondent **00:30** New Ideas **00:40** Reflections **00:45** Sports Round-up **01:00** World News **01:09** Commentary **01:15** Letterbox **01:30** Meridian

VOICE OF AMERICA

1260, 7205, 11925, 15205

05:00 The Breakfast Show: News. Informal Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answers to Listener's Questions, ScienceDigest. News Summary at 30 minute past the hour. **17:00** News **17:10** This Week **17:30** Special English News and Features

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

EXHIBITION

* Of ceramics by Haigo Lepajian, at the British Council.

FILM

* "La Chaise Vide," at the French Cultural Centre at 7:30 p.m. Subtitled in Arabic.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 661026-7
American Centre ... 44371
American Centre Library ... 41520
British Council ... 36147-8
French Cultural Centre ... 37009
Goethe Institute ... 41943
Soviet Cultural Centre ... 44203
Spanish Cultural Centre ... 24049
Turkish Cultural Centre ... 39777
Haya Arts Centre ... 665195
Hussein Youth City ... 667181
Y.W.C.A. ... 41793
Y.W.M.A. ... 664251
Amman Municipal Library ... 36111
University of Jordan Library 843555

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Luweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City. Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1.30 p.m.

Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club. Jabal Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Amman, tel. 24590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luweibdeh, 37440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabal Hussein, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabal Amman, 41559.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh. 71331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh. 75261.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.

Amman International Church (Interdenominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.

PRAYER TIMES

04:08 ... Fajr
05.30 ... (Sunrise) Shuruq
11:26 ... Dhuhr
14:50 ... 'Asr
17:21 ... Maghreb
18:42 ... 'Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport, tel. (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:55 ... Cairo (EA)
07:15 ... Kuwait (KAC)
08:45 ... Cairo (RJ)
09:05 ... Aqaba (RJ)
09:15 ... Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:15 ... Jeddah (RJ)
09:35 ... Karachi, Dubai (RJ)
09:40 ... Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 ... Kuwait (RJ)
10:00 ... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)
10:30 ... Beirut (RJ)
10:35 Muscat, Dubai, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)
11:30 ... Larnaka (Cyprus Air)
13:25 ... Cairo (EA)
14:40 ... Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 ... Cairo (EA)
16:30 ... Rio de Janeiro, Lisbon (IA)
16:55 ... Paris (AF)
17:15 ... Frankfurt, Geneva (RJ)
17:15 ... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)
17:15 ... Istanbul (RJ)
17:45 ... Rhodes (RJ)
17:45 ... Madrid, Tripoli (RJ)
17:45 ... Athens (GA)
18:00 ... Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
18:05 ... Rome (Alitalia)
18:10 ... Kuwait (RJ)
18:30 ... Cairo (RJ)
19:55 ... Cairo (EA)
20:30 ... Athens (Olympic)
20:50 ... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH)
00:25 ... Cairo (EA)
00:30 ... Cairo (RJ)
00:45 ... Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:30 ... Beirut (RJ)
07:00 ... Aqaba (RJ)
07:40 ... Larnaka, Paris (EF)
07:55 ... Cairo (EA)
08:15 ... Kuwait (KAC)
08:30 ... Athens (Olympic)
11:00 ... Rhodes (RJ)
11:00 ... Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 ... Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:28 ... Athens (GA)
11:30 ... Cairo (RJ)
11:30 ... Istanbul (RJ)
12:00 ... Paris, London (RJ)
12:35 ... Larnaka (Cyprus Air))
13:00 ... Kuwait (RJ)
14:25 ... Cairo (EA)
15:40 ... Kuwait (KAC)
17:30 ... Baghdad (IA)
18:30 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Muscat (GA)
19:00 ... Kuwait (RJ)
19:15 ... Dhahran (RJ)
19:40 ... Jeddah (Saudia)
20:15 ... Baghdad (RJ)
20:15 ... Beirut (MEA)
20:30 ... Cairo (RJ)
20:30 ... Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)
20:55 ... Cairo (EA)
01:25 ... Cairo (EA)
04:45 ... Cairo (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local selling rates in fils

Belgian franc	68.4/	68.8
Dutch guilder	123.5/	124.2
Egyptian guinea	325.6/	329.6
French franc	45.6/	45.9
Iraqi dinar	403.3/	411.6
Italian lire (for 100)	22.9/	23.1
Japanese yen (for 100)	154.3	155.2
Kuwaiti dinar	1259.3	1266.3
Lebanese lira	74.3/	75.1
Omani riyal	1055/	1065
Qatari riyal	100.2/	101
Saudi riyal	105.2/	105.7
Swedish crown	46.7/	47
Swiss franc	171.6/	172.6
Syrian lira	62.5/	63.3
UAE dirham	99.5/	100.2
U.K. sterling pound	548.5/	551.8
U.S. dollar	366.5/	368.5
W. German mark	138.4/	139.2

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be fair, with northwesterly moderate winds. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Lowhigh temperature in deg.C.

Amman	14/28
Aqaba	21/34
Deserts	14/32
Jordan Valley	19/35

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 28, Aqaba 33. Humidity readings: Amman 33 per cent, Aqaba 31 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance ... 193, 75111
Firestaid, fire, police ... 199
Blood bank ... 75121
Civil Defence rescue ... 661111
Fire headquarters ... 22090-3
Police rescue ... 192, 21111, 37777
Police headquarters ... 39141
Traffic police ... 56390-1
Electric Power Co. ... 36381-2
Municipal water service ... 71125-8
Queen Alia Int. Airport .. (08) 53333

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre .. 813813-32
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Akleh Maternity, J. Amman ... 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity ... 42362
Malhas, J. Amman ... 36140
Palestine, Shmeisani ... 664171-4
Shmeisani Hospital ... 669131
University Hospital ... 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein ... 667158
Al-Muasher Hospital ... 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali ... 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali ... 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ... 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ... 75111
Army, Marka ... 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Khalid Saleh Abu Khamis . 72050
Dr. Muhammad Awni Sa'adah . (Jabal Al Naser)
Grand Arab pharmacy ... 33171
Nairukh pharmacy ... 23672
Rama pharmacy ... 38072
Fayez pharmacy ... 661627
Darin pharmacy ... (Jabal Al Taj)

Rainbow taxi ... 37249
Khasem taxi ... 43620
Ambassador taxi ... 664660
Karaak taxi ... 668761
Nahda taxi ... 663003
Jihad taxi ... 842664

IRBID
Dr. Mazen Abu Baker ... 74699
Khalaf pharmacy ... 4856

ZARQA:
Dr. Mufid Dhamrah ... 85522
Al Shaker pharmacy ... (—)

GENERAL

Jordan Television ... 73111
Radio Jordan ... 74111
Ministry of Tourism ... 42311
Hotel complaints ... 666412
Price complaints ... 661176
Telephone:
Information ... 12
Jordan and Middle East calls ... 10
Overseas calls ... 17
Cable or telegram ... 18
Repair service ... 11

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apple (American)	280 / 250
Apple (Double Red)	200 / 180
Apple (Golden)	180 / 150
Apple (Starken)	200 / 150
Apple (Smith)	280 / 250
Apple (local)	300 / 250
Banana	270 / 220
Banana (Mukammar)	230 / 200
Beans	250 / 200
Cabbage	140 / 100
Cauliflower (white)	200 / 160
Cucumber (large)	200 / 150
Cucumber (small)	320 / 280
Eggplant (large)	150 / 120
Eggplant (small)	190 / 150
Figs	400 / 300
Fakkous	180 / 120
Garlic	300 / 270
Grapes (white)	350 / 300
Grapes (black)	300 / 250
Grapefruit	150 / 120
Guava	360 / 300
Lemon	200 / 150
Lemon (yellow)	180 / 150
Marrow (large)	180 / 150
Marrow (small)	300 / 250
Mallow	70 / 50
Melon	140 / 100
Melon (super)	180 / 140
Olives	250 / 220
Onion (dry)	130 / 110
Okra	360 / 310
Oranges (Abu Surra)	250 / 200
Oranges (Shammouti)	220 / 190
Peaches	400 / 350

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

Hassan receives envoys' credentials

AMMAN (Petra) — Three newly appointed ambassadors to Jordan Thursday presented their credentials to His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan at the Royal Court. These were Emilio Menendes Del Valle of Spain. Todor Bojadgavski from Yugoslavia and Andrei Tourin from Belgium.

The accreditation ceremony was attended by Court Minister Amer Khammash. Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'id Ibn Zaid. Acting Foreign Minister Hassan Ibrahim and the secretary-general of the Royal Court.

His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday accepts the credentials of one of the new ambassadors to Jordan (Petra photo)

Crown Prince welcomes pilgrims

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Thursday received a delegation representing pilgrims from Palestinian areas occupied in 1948, the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

The Prince congratulated the delegates on their blessed Haj and wished them safety in their journey home, good luck and success, stressing Jordan and His Majesty King Hussein's concern to preserve the Islamic and Arab identity of the occupied Arab territories.

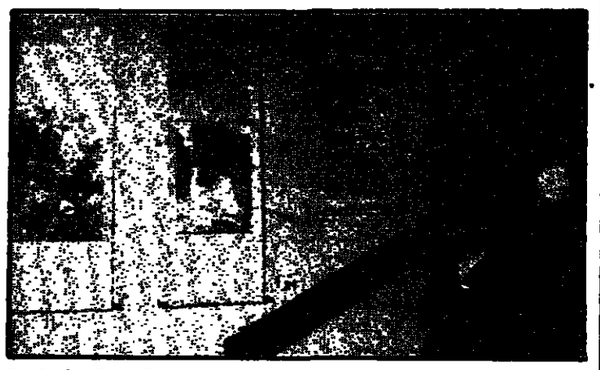
Prince Hassan reiterated Jordan's stance supporting "our people" in the occupied territories against the Zionist settlement drive and imminent dangers facing them.

The delegates expressed their appreciation and gratitude for the King's kind directives to the Jordanian officials which facilitated the smooth passage of the pilgrims. They also praised the good treatment they received from the Jordanian authorities and prayed to God to free the occupied territories.

The reception was attended by Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Kamel Al Sharif.

S. Korean writers due

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation representing South Korean writers will arrive here Saturday for a four-day visit to Jordan. The 12-member delegation will meet Jordanian artists and intellectuals and will be familiarised with the country's cultural, technical, tourist and archaeological features.



National Consultative Council Speaker Suleiman Arar Thursday admires the exhibition of Chinese art (Petra photo)

Labour attache idea considered

AMMAN (Petra) — The Labour Ministry is currently considering the possibility for holding bilateral agreements with the countries hosting Jordanian labourers, and the appointment of labour attaches at the Jordanian embassies in these countries.

The ministry is also planning to appoint labour attaches at Jordanian embassies in Arab countries in addition to the four Jordanian attaches who have already been appointed at the Jordanian Embassies in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Abu Dhabi.

Alia to fly to Beirut

AMMAN (Petra) — Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline will resume regular flights to Beirut as of Saturday Oct. 1, 1983, according to an official Alia announcement Friday. It said that an Alia aircraft will depart from Amman at 6:30 a.m. and reach Beirut 8:00 a.m. and will return to Amman at 10:15 a.m.

Chinese art displayed

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the National Consultative Council (NCC) Suleiman Arar Thursday opened an exhibition of traditional Chinese paintings at the Royal Cultural Centre.

The exhibition is being organised by the Department of Culture and the Arts in cooperation with the Chinese Embassy in Amman. The week-long exhibition includes 58 paintings by various Chinese artists from 13 provinces in China which represent the Chinese traditional and historical art. The exhibits have been drawn in China Ink and depict various aspects of Chinese nature.

The ceremonies were attended by Minister of Culture and Youth Ma'an Abu Nowar, several NCC members, the Chinese Charge D'affaires in Amman and other invited guests.

Media links discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — The director-general of the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Jawad Maraqa, received in his office Thursday the Indian ambassador to Amman Pyare Lal Santoshi.

The two sides discussed ways of promoting cooperation between the Jordanian News Agency and the Indian news agencies in the field of news and information exchange in the framework of the New Delhi-based Non-Aligned Media Namedia.

Also discussed during the meeting was the participation of Jordanian journalists in the forthcoming conference of Namedia scheduled to be held in New Delhi between Dec. 9 and 11.

The possibility of sending Petra journalists to be trained at the International Institute of Journalism in New Delhi was also discussed during the meeting.

Physics conference concluded

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Petra School of Physics conference which opened Sept. 24 finally concluded Thursday at the Yarmouk University Liaison Office.

The conference was organised by the University of Jordan ad Yarmouk University in cooperation with the International Centre for Theoretical Physics (ICTP) at Triest, Italy.

The conference discussed topics related to the scattering of light from metal surfaces, optical properties of solid structures and insulators in addition to other topics, according to the conference preparatory committee chairman, Ahmad Salem.

Dr. Salem expressed the hope that research and studies debated in the conference will have a positive impact on promoting scientific research at the two universities and will be available for use by scholars and researchers in the field of physics.

Taking part in the conference were delegates from the U.S., Sweden, Tunisia, Greece, Kuwait, Egypt, Sri Lanka, India, Pakistan and Switzerland, in addition to Jordan.

Police incinerate year's hashish haul

AMMAN (Petra) — An 850 kilogramme haul of hashish and 639 pills were destroyed Thursday in the kilns of the Jordan Cement Factories company in Fuheis.

The contraband was seized in several operations against 40 smugglers who included 20 Jordanians of whom two were women and the rest drawn from different nationalities, according to a spokesman for the Public Security Department.

The spokesman, Lt.-Col. Hani Al Ouda who heads the department's anti-narcotics division, said that the drugs were seized during the current year in 25 separate operations.

At least 90 per cent of the contraband was on its way via Jordan to other Arab and European nations, while the rest was destined for Jordan, Lt.-Col. Al Ouda said.

He said that all the people involved in the smuggling attempt had been referred to the military court and were given jail sentences ranging between five and 15 years.

The burning of the drugs was carried out under the supervision of an official committee formed by the military court which included representatives of the Public Security Department, the customs authorities, and the Ministry of Health.

Last year, the Public Security Department seized a total of 386 kilogrammes of hashish and 569 drug pills from 60 would-be smugglers in 25 operations. They too faced charges before the military court and were given similar sentences.

U.N. health chief details new services

By Affifah A. Kaloti
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) plans to introduce maternal and child health subcentres, nurses' out-reach areas, and health education in its schools as well as to expand laboratory facilities, dental health and school lunch programme in the Palestinian refugee camps in Jordan, according to the UNRWA's Health Director, John Hiddlestone.

Dr. Hiddlestone told the Jordan Times that these are some of the future plans adopted at the two-day meeting of UNRWA's field health officers held in Amman during the period Sept. 27-28.

He said that at the UNRWA Health Department divisional meeting, the present activities of the health services offered to refugees were reviewed and future plans drawn up.

Health subcentres

Regarding the plan to establish maternal and child health subcentres, he said that it aims at getting better access for the agency's patients to the care they need.

Dr. Hiddlestone explained that in large refugee camps, like Bekaa camp, there are quite large distances involved and "it is difficult for pregnant women, with family responsibilities, to get to the centre".

Nursing services

As far as the agency's nursing services are concerned, he said that they are planning to do a trial of "what I call out-reach service".

Dr. Hiddlestone explained that, instead of the nurses waiting for their patients to come to them for treatment, "the nurses will be assigned to have a specific sector in the camp to take the health service to the people right in their homes."

Obviously, he added, if this activity is to be undertaken properly "it is going to mean more staff, and hence more cost."

Dr. Hiddlestone said that, before UNRWA can indulge itself in this activity, "it has to wait and see if the trial is really effective and then try to find more money."

The next two plans recommended at the meeting relate to the investigation of patients, he said.

Dr. Hiddlestone pointed out that very recently UNRWA had received the go-ahead from the World Health Organisation (WHO) to take delivery of a new X-ray machine.

"This very special, simplified type of machine would be of a tremendous service for refugees and will also help in taking the service right to the people without having the transport problem of getting to other facilities," he said.

Laboratory expansion

He went on to say that UNRWA is also planning an increase in its laboratories and an increase in the range of tests they can perform.

Dr. Hiddlestone explained that, in order to do a much more sophisticated range of tests, we used to arrange to have it done by private laboratories. "They helped us a great deal but it was very expensive.." Therefore, he added, increasing the agency's laboratory facilities along with the appropriate increase in training laboratory technicians is a very good move.

He pointed out that this does not mean that the ultimate end is a large hospital laboratory, "but we hope to be able to do more to support the treatment of people who have relatively common illnesses," he said.

Dental health

Another exciting plan, he said, is the expansion in dental health. "I don't say in dentistry because UNRWA's big emphasis all along is to try and prevent disease and to try to detect it early rather than simply to build hospitals where people who are desperately ill can have major treatment."

As far as the training of health workers is concerned, Dr. Hiddlestone said that UNRWA has its own training centres and an "extraordinarily good one in Amman."

At the moment, he said, UNRWA is trying to see if they can use the available facilities in these centres to increase the training of UNRWA's health workers.

Health education

About introducing health education in UNRWA refugee schools, Dr. Hiddlestone said that it is of the utmost importance because health is not something one gets but it is something one does.

"If you live a sensible life in terms of exercise, adequate sleep, eating, reasonable food and not abusing yourself with tobacco and alcohol, then you're doing something positive to yourself by keeping yourself healthy."

In this respect, he said, UNRWA plans to recruit trained teachers in the field of health education to replace UNRWA officers who occasionally used to do the job.

He said that teachers are presently closer to the children and their environment and it is hoped that they can cooperate in formulating the health education teaching programme.

"It can often be built into science, biology, nutritional lessons without being a subject on its own," he said.

Nutrition

Regarding feeding and food, Dr. Hiddlestone said that UNRWA plans to improve the quality of the powdered skimmed milk that the agency issues.

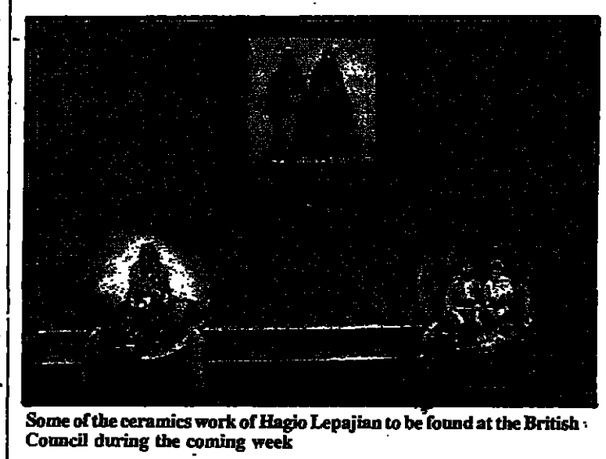
"We have already introduced some milk machines and we want to make sure that this remains very hygienic", he said.

As for mid-day lunches for school children, he said that UNRWA is covering up a total of six schools. "At the moment," he said "we are discussing if we can afford to go a little further."

UNRWA is also very keen to do a nutritional survey as the last one was completed in 1978. "Its aim is to check height, weight and general well being of various groups," he said.

WHO, being a representative in UNRWA, will send experts to help supervise the arrangement of the survey.

Another plan that was discussed during the meeting was the joint action of UNRWA and the Jordanian government, to improve sanitation conditions in the refugee camps, he said in conclusion.



Some of the ceramics work of Hagio Lepajian to be found at the British Council during the coming week

Ceramics show opened

AMMAN — The British Council is currently featuring an exhibition of the ceramic works of Hagio Lepajian. The exhibition, which comprises tiles painted with scenes of traditional rural life, attractive decorative plates in rich bright colours and sets of small bowls glazed in melting tones of green, blue and turquoise, runs until October 5.

Other works by this Jaffa born artist can be seen at the Jordan Craft Centre "Al Aydi" where he is the ceramics designer. All the work is for sale, prices ranging from JD 12 for a single painted tile to JD 120 for a relief of the Treasury at Petra.

SUNDAY OCTOBER 2, 1983
election of
MISS PHILIPPINES
at
PHILADELPHIA HOTEL
* Winner will receive cash prize.
* Runners up will get valuable prizes.
Luncheon specially prepared.
DISCO DANCING
from 11 a.m. till 6 p.m.
Registration now
Reservation now, with Chris (D.J.)
Tel: 25191, 25192, 25193

FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT
Consisting of three bedrooms, living room, salon and utilities; with central heating and a lift in the building.
View on site, near Bloudan Hotel or call tel: 75967

FOR RENT
ROVER SALON 1981
Phone Alex Adamedis 661987, 667680

FURNISHED VILLA FOR RENT
Consists of three bedrooms, living room, salon, dining room, three glassed-in verandas, three bathrooms and a large kitchen; with central heating, telephone, water well and a garden. Can be rented furnished or unfurnished.
Location: 7th Circle
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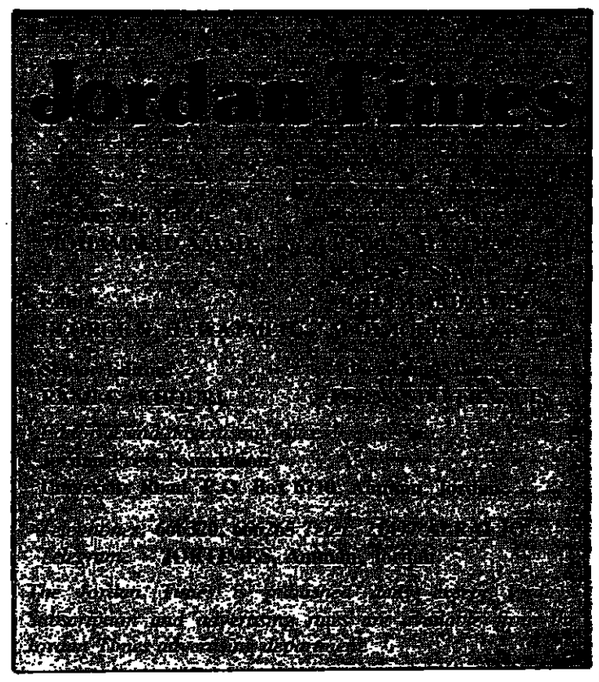

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Rallying the Far East

THEIR MAJESTIES King Hussein and Queen Noor and the accompanying delegation Thursday returned home concluding a visit that took in Pakistan, the People's Republic of China, Japan, South Korea, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Oman. During the visit, the King held talks with the heads and senior officials of these countries on the Middle East and tackled international issues of mutual interest. Jordan's bilateral relations with these countries was prominent among the issues tackled.

The tour is part of Jordan's drive to rally efforts for the Arab cause: and in the light of the joint statements issued after the talks, it was clear that the Arab cause has gained a good deal of support in the Far Eastern arena. This indicates that the Jordanian drive has succeeded in renewing the commitment of several Asian nations which are of consequential economic and political weight to further their support for Arab rights.

Such a success definitely needs to be complemented by a suitable stand at the Arab level. The accomplishment of a better Arab standing has invariably been a Jordanian concern, and to Jordan the issue has always been a priority. Jordan has also made it an urgent priority that the inter-Arab effort should be accompanied by meaningful activity at the international level to reinforce Arab efforts. The visit paid by the King to seven non-Arab countries and Oman has obviously accomplished a lot in this concern.

Sawt Al Shaab: Forging world links

JORDAN'S INTENSIFIED effort at the Arab level to promote a better-integrated stand goes hand in hand with the bid for improving international understanding of the Arab cause and to rally support for Arab rights. Ample explanation of the dimensions of the colonial, Zionist assault against the Arab Nation has always been a need in Arab diplomacy, and Jordan should be attributed a good proportion of the achievement in this field.

The tour His Majesty King Hussein has made of a number of Far East countries is an embodiment of Jordan's perception of the significance of international support for the Arab cause has. The principle of the open-minded political and economic approach in international relations has always been in the background of Jordan's diplomacy. An open dialogue with world nations aimed at rallying and gaining friends for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the region has been a constant worry of Jordan's. Such a dialogue, based on equality and mutual respect, helps focus world attention and concentrate international effort in the face of aggressive trends and hegemonistic attempts by Israel and its backers in the Middle East.

Nonetheless, Jordan's drive to build its economy in a rapidly-developing world has been a top priority of King Hussein. An open door in relation to the countries of the Far East is one phase of putting such a concern into practice. The recent visit has obviously achieved a lot in this regard, which was clearly manifested in the talks and statements issued with regard to promoting bilateral relations and further cooperation between Jordan and the visited countries.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Obstacles to consensus

THE LEBANESE leaders have so far been able to avoid one out of three of the chief threats to the current ceasefire agreement. These are:- A dispute over the re-opening of Beirut Airport, delaying the laying down of a basis for a national dialogue and the removing of misgivings by the Druze militia of a possible infiltration of Lebanese army and Falangist elements to reinforce their positions in the Shouf mountains. The first danger was removed when the Lebanese government announced that it was delaying the reopening of the airport because it apparently realised that this action would lead to an outbreak of fighting that would abort any chance for starting a national dialogue for a settlement. The second and third of these dangers can be avoided by a speedy consensus among Lebanon's leaders to lay down the basic principles for the proposed national dialogue.

The Lebanese government can pave the ground for this so as to contribute towards the consolidation of the ceasefire and to give momentum to the reconciliation process. The government should also invite neutral observers to police the ceasefire and so assure all Lebanese of its good will and good intentions, and satisfy all factions.

Al Dustour: Prisoner of Zionism

THE CURRENT attempts in Israel to form a coalition government grouping together all parties reflects Israel's failures and a feeling of frustration with the country's policies. Despite its formidable military power, Israel has not been able yet to remove obstacles in the way of establishing itself as an entity acceptable to the region's nations.

Israel's invasion of Lebanon last summer and its consequences can best express this gloomy picture of the Israeli situation. The invasion, which displayed Israel as an aggressive power to the western world, had been instrumental in deepening the political crisis in Israel and had its worst effect on the country's economy. Whether the next coalition government in Israel is led by the Likud or the Labour Party, no basic changes are expected. The next government will remain a prisoner of Zionist policies which prescribe aggressive activities against the Arabs and towards establishing more settlements in the occupied Arab lands. As long as Israel continues to occupy Palestine and deny the rights of the Palestinians, the Arab view will not change and the Arab Nation will continue to consider Israel its enemy and a usurper of its lands.

Sawt Al Shaab: No substantive difference

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN the ruling Likud and the Labour opposition to form a new government in Israel revolve around two basic points: Settlements in the occupied Arab lands, and the stationing of Israeli forces in Lebanon. Sources close to the negotiations claim that the differences of views between the two sides hinge on these issues alone. But in fact the differences are deeper and revolve on the attempts by each side to secure for itself more power and gain more authority to outbid the other in the drive against the Palestinians so as to consolidate Israeli hold over Arab lands.

Begin's 'victory' remains to be seen

Menachem Begin has resigned as prime minister of Israel. As a friend who is a leading American rabbi wrote for our news service, Begin believes he has left in victory, not defeat. He believes that his dream of creating a Jewish-controlled Palestine has been realised. He, Begin, has, in effect, fulfilled the Zionist dream. Whether he is right remains to be seen as the years pass, but it is worth while looking at Begin as a phenomenon.

Begin is said to have been an admirer of Vladimir Jabotinsky, the formost right-wing Zionist thinker of the 1920's and 1930's. Jabotinsky was an admirer of Mussolini and Italian fascism. And had it not been for Hitler's anti-Jewish hatreds, he probably would have been an admirer of Hitler as well.

The world has tended to forget that in the 1920's and 1930's there were fascist leaders and philosophers in many parts of the world. Fascism was an extreme form of nationalism. And nationalism held that a particular people must be united under a strong state within clearly defined and defended national boundaries.

In Europe, just about every major ethnic group produced fascist leaders. Many gathered around Hitler during World War II. Some died with the Nazi leader in the ashes of defeat. Fascism envisaged a world made up of nations ruled by strong states. The weaker would be grouped under the stronger, as protectorates were under metropolitan powers during the colonial period. Within boundaries, alien peoples were to be assimilated or eliminated.

Jabotinsky was the Jewish expression of this general Western fascism. And Begin was one of his Zionist followers. In the early post-war years, he became a terrorist trying to force the British out of Palestine. The British he considered hostile protectors because of their supposed pro-Arab sympathies. Then, quickly, he directed his organisation's terrorism against the Arabs with the aim of forcing them into panic and flight. There was not much he could do during the days of Labour dominance in Israeli politics. But when he came to power, he could try to realise his dream by gradually turning "Judea" and "Samaria," as he called the West Bank into Zionist lands.

In the rest of the world, fascism has been in retreat for almost forty years. And in the last few years, it has become clear that nationalism too has become a declining ideology. There are too many countries with mixed populations to make nationalism a viable ideology. One "nation's" ideology immediately becomes a threat to another "nation's" existence.

In southern South America, fascist and nationalist tendencies remain strong, but they have produced internal degeneration in both Chile and Argentina, and, ironically, a state of potential war between these two military dictatorships!

Begin's supposed victory, therefore, goes against the predominant current in world politics that is going against fascism and nationalism.

Fascism always believed in a hierarchy of strong and weak, big and small, superior and inferior. There could only be one supreme protector. The others had to line up behind the supreme power. If Hitler had won the war, he would have been the grand protector for all kinds of lesser fascist leaders in Europe.

Zionism is a small not a big fascism. It needs a bigger protector. In the 1940's, Zionism's big protector was the World Zionist Organisation with its operational arm, the Jewish Agency. Then in the 1950's and 1960's, the U.S. assumed the role of protector. Now the World Zionist Organisation has split over Israel, and the late Nahum Goldmann, before his death, came close to repudiating the state of Israel. The U.S. has become a very unwilling protector. That leaves the Jewish community in the U.S. But there is a growing undercurrent of disillusion among American Jews about Israel. They still give vast amounts of money, but an alienation has been growing.

The current successor to Begin, Yitzhak Shamir, will probably pass from the scene in the not too distant future. It is likely that the next successor will be a military man. And that Israel will become a military ruled country, like Poland (Begin's land of origin) or Argentina. What then?

If current countries be an example, that military regime to come will finally have to deal with the economy, something that Begin shrewdly avoided doing. The Israeli economy is in a mess as bad as that of Poland and Argentina. Begin is convinced that improving the Israeli economy would mean sacrificing his kind of Zionist ideals. But the day of reckoning will come. How can Tel Aviv pay for the vast number of people who work for the government, most of whom produce little of value? And what will happen when the U.S. finally decides that the billions it has been pouring down the Israeli drain are no longer worth it?

Andropov lashes U.S. policy on disarmament

AMMAN (J.T.) – The following is the full text of a statement made on Wednesday night by Yuri Andropov, general secretary of the (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in which he bitterly attacked the Reagan administration over U.S. policy on disarmament and other world issues. The statement was distributed here by TASS, the Soviet News Agency.

The Soviet leadership deems it necessary to make known to the Soviet people, other peoples and all those who are responsible for shaping the policy of states its assessment of the course pursued in international affairs by the present U.S. administration.

To speak briefly, this is a militarist course which poses a grave threat to peace. Its essence is to try and assure for the United States domineering positions in the world without reckoning with the interests of other states and peoples.

Precisely these aims are served by the unprecedented buildup of the U.S. military potential, large-scale programmes of manufacturing weapons of all types — nuclear, chemical and conventional. Now it plans to spread the unrestricted arms race into outer space too.

American military presence is expanded under invented pretexts of all sorts thousands of kilometres from U.S. territory. Strongholds are set up for direct armed interference in the affairs of other states, and for use of American weapons against any country which rejects Washington's diktat. As a result, tensions have grown world wide — in Europe, Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central America.

Other NATO countries are increasingly more involved into the implementation of these dangerous plans of Washington. Moreover, efforts are made to revive Japanese militarism and attach it to the bloc's military-political machine. When doing so, attempts are made to compel people to forget the lessons of history.

Peoples judge about the policy of a government first of all by its actions. That is why when the U.S. president in his grandiloquent speech from the United Nations rostrum declares about commitment to the cause of peace, self-determination and sovereignty of peoples. These mere declarations can convince no one.

Even if someone had any illusions as to the possible evolution for the better in the policy of the present American administration, the latest developments have finally dispelled them. For the sake of its imperial ambitions, it goes so far that one begins to doubt whether Washington has any brakes at all preventing it from crossing the mark before which any sober-minded person must stop.

The sophisticated provocation, masterminded by U.S. special services with the use of a South Korean plane, is also an example of extreme adventurism in politics. We have elucidated the factual aspect of the action in a thorough and authentic way. The guilt of its organisers, no matter how hard they might dodge and what false versions they might put forward, has been proved.

The Soviet leadership expressed regret over the loss of human lives due to that unprecedented, criminal subversion. It is on the conscience of those who would like to assume the right not to reckon with the sovereignty of states and inviolability of their borders, who masterminded and carried out the provocation, who literally on the following day hastily pushed through congress colossal military spending and are now rubbing their hands with pleasure.

Thus, the "humanism" of statesmen who are seeking to lay the blame for the death of people that were aboard the plane on others is turning into new heaps of weapons of mass destruction — from MX missiles to nerve gas containers.

In their striving to justify in some way their dangerous, inhuman policies, the same people pile heaps of slander on the Soviet Union, on Socialism as a social system, with the tone being set by the U.S. president himself. One must say bluntly — it is an unattractive sight when, with a view to smearing the Soviet people, leaders of such a country as the United States resort to what almost amounts to obscenities alternating with hypocrical preaching about morals and humanism.

The world knows well the worth of such moralising. In Vietnam, morality, as understood by leaders in Washington, was brought home with napalm and toxic agents. In Lebanon — it is being hammered in by salvoes of naval guns. In El Salvador — this morality is being imposed by genocide. And the list of crimes can be continued. So, we do have what to say about the moral aspect of the U.S. policy as well: both by recalling history and by talking about the present ime.

Now they in Washington breach along with morality also elementary norms of decency, showing disregard not only for statesmen and states, but also for the United Nations Organisation. A question arises: can the international organisation, called upon to maintain peace and security, remain in the country where outrageous militarist psychosis is imposed and the good name of the organisation is insulted?

Under the cover of anti-Communism, contenders to the role of rulers of the destinies of the world are seeking to impose their orders wherever they do not encounter a rebuff.

The concepts themselves, used to justify such a manner of actions, would not attract any attention if not for the fact that they are preached by leaders of a major power, and not merely preached, but are put to use.

Transference of ideological contradictions to the sphere of inter-state relations has never benefited the one who resorted to it in external affairs. This is simply absurd and inadmissible at present, in the nuclear age. Transformation of the battle of ideas into military confrontation would be too costly for the whole of mankind.

But those who are blinded by anti-Communism are not, probably, able to ponder that. Starting with a scare of the "Soviet military threat", they have now proclaimed a "crusade" against Socialism as a social system. Attempts are made to convince people that there is no room for Socialism in the world. But they do not specify, though, that they mean the world according to Washington.

But wishes and possibilities are far from being the same thing. No one will ever be able to reverse the course of history. The USSR and other Socialist countries will live and develop according to their laws — laws of the most advanced social system.

The Soviet state has successfully overcome many trials, including crucial ones, during the six and a half decades of its existence. Those who encroached on the integrity of our state, its independence and our system found themselves on the garbage heap of history. It is high time that evrerybody to whom this applies understood that we hsall be able to ensure the security of our country, the security of our friends and allies under any circumstances.

The Soviet people can rest assured that our country's defence capability is maintained at such a level that it would not be advisable to anyone to stage a trial of strength.

On our part, we do not seek such a trial of strength. The very thought of this is alien to us. We do not separate, nor, the more so, counterpose the well-being of our people, the security of the Soviet state to the well-being and security of other peoples, other countries. One should not look at the world in the nuclear age through the narrow prism of one's selfish egoistic interests. Responsible statesmen have only one choice — to do everything possible to prevent nuclear catastrophe. Any other position is short-sighted, the more so, it is suicidal.

The Soviet leadership does not hesitate what line to follow in international affairs in the present-day acute situation as well. Our course remains to be aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, lessening tension, curbing the arms race and expanding and deepening cooperation between states. This is the invariable will of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, all Soviet people. These are, we are convinced, also the aspirations of all peoples.

Of course, malicious attacks on the Soviet Union produce here a natural feeling of indignation, but our nerves are strong, and we do not base our policy on emotions. It rests on common sense, realism, profound responsibility for the destinies of peace.

We proceed from the premise that minkind is not doomed to destruction. The arms race can and must be terminated. Mankind deserves better fate than living in a conflict-torn world, suffocating under the burden of deadly weapons.

By advancing far-reaching proposals on limitations and reductions of nuclear armaments, both strategic and medium-range in Europe, we show our concern not only for the security of the USSR, states of the Socialist community, but also for the security of all other countries.

As to the U.S. policy, its growing militarisation is manifested among other things in the unwillingness to conduct serious talks of any kind, to come to agreement on questions of curbing the arms race.

The Soviet-American talks on the burning problem — reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe — have been going on for two years now. The position of the Soviet side is directed at finding mutually acceptable solutions on a fair, just basis, solutions which do not infringe anyone's legitimate interests. At the same time, these two years made it clear that our partners in the talks at Geneva are not at all there to reach an accord. There task is different — to play for time and then start the deployment in Western Europe of ballistic Pershing II and long-range cruise missiles. They do not even try to conceal this.

All they do is prattle about some flexibility of the United States at the Geneva talks. Another portion of such "flexibility" has just materialised. And the conception contained in it has become clear this time as well. To leave aside details, the essence of the so-called new move in the U.S. position, billed as superb, is reduced to the proposal to agree, as before, on how many Soviet medium-range missiles should be reduced and how many new American missiles should be deployed in Europe in addition to the nuclear potential already possessed by NATO.

In brief, we are proposed to talk on how to help the NATO bloc to upset to its advantage the balance of medium-range nuclear systems in the European zone. And this move is presented brazenfacedly as something new.

The operation on stationing these American nuclear missiles in Europe is seen from Washington's control room as simple in the extreme and maximally advantageous for the United States — advantageous at the expense of Europe. The U.S. European allies are regarded as hostages. This is a frank, but cynical policy. But here is what is not really clear: Does this thought occur to those European political figures who, disregarding the interests of their peoples, and the interests of peace, help implement the ambitious militarist plans of the U.S. administration?

There should be no room here for reticence. If, contrary to the will of the majority of people in West European continent, this will be a step against peace of principled character on the part of the U.S. leaders and leaders of other NATO countries who act at one with them.

We do not see either that the American side is willing to handle in earnest the problem of limiting and reducing strategic armaments. They in the American capital are now busy launching the production of ever new systems of these armaments as well. They are to be followed shortly by such types of weapons which may radically alter the notions of strategic stability and the very possibility of effective limitation and reduction of nuclear arms.

No one should mistake the Soviet Union's goodwill and desire to come to agreement for a sign of weakness. The Soviet Union will be able to make a proper response to any attempt to disrupt the existing military-strategic balance, and its words and deeds will not be at variance.

However, we are principled opponents of the competition in the production and stockpiling of weapons of mass annihilation. This is not our path. It cannot lead to a solution of any problem facing mankind, i.e. economic development of states, conservation of the environment, creation of at least elementary conditions for people's life, their diet, health and education.

The release of material resources, wrecklessly wasted on the arms race, and unfolding of inexhaustible creative potentialities of the man are the things that may unite people. This is what should determine the policy of states on the threshold of the 20th and 21st centuries. To implement all that, it is necessary that the forces of militarism be checked, and the world through concerted effort be kept from sliding into an abyss.

All peoples, every inhabitants of our planet should realise the imminent danger — to realise in order to pool efforts in the struggle for their own survival.

Makind has not lost, nor can it lose its reason. Thi is manifested with great vigour in the scope of the anti-missile, anti-war movement, having mounted in the Europeaan and other continents, the movement which draws people of different social, political, and religious affiliation.

All who raise their voice today against th senseless race of armaments and in defence of peace can be sure that the policy of the Soviet Union, other Socialist countries is directed at attaining precisely these aims. The USSR wishes to live in peace with all countries, including the United States. It does not nurture aggressive plans, does not impose the arms race on anyone, does not impose its social orders on anyone.

Our aspirations and strivings are implemented in concrete proposals directed at effecting a decisive turn for the better in the world situation. The Soviet Union will continue to do everything possible to uphold peace on earth.

Soviet attack on U.S. reflects 'frustration, anger'

By Peter Millar
Reuter

MOSCOW — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov's virulent attack on the U.S. indicated intense frustration in the Kremlin linked to a growing conviction that deployment of new U.S. missiles is unstoppable, Western diplomats said Thursday.

In a statement issued Wednesday night and spread across the front pages of all national newspapers Thursday, Mr. Andropov lambasted the U.S. and the Reagan administration in particular, using harsh language that showed no hint of conciliation.

For the first time the Soviet president associated himself directly with his military chiefs' defence of the shooting down of a South Korean airliner, the incident which has all but shattered hopes of a renewal of detente.

In Washington, the State Department expressed disappointment about Mr. Andropov's declaration that the airliner was on a U.S. spying mission, but Western diplomats in Moscow said the Soviet leader could hardly have been expected to say anything else.

They added that statement showed ill-concealed irritation that the incident had given the U.S. a clear edge in the propaganda war, overshadowing Mr. Andropov's latest arms initiative and restoring the advantage to Mr. Reagan.

Some diplomats have speculated that the airliner incident, once it was decided to defend the armed forces' action, in fact strengthened the influence of the military as Mr. Andropov's power base with the Kremlin.

Mr. Andropov's cursory dismissal of Mr. Reagan's latest variation on the U.S. stance at Geneva arms talks did not cause great surprise to most Western diplomats, though the harsh tone in which it was delivered was unexpected.

"I think the Soviets feel Andropov's proposal to scrap some SS-20s went further than Reagan has gone in reply, but because of the airliner business, Washington has the upper hand in the propaganda game. I imagine they're livid," one senior Western European envoy said.

There was a consensus among Western diplomats that Moscow had now realised with dismay that deployment of at least some of the 572 new U.S. cruise and Pershing missiles planned for Western Europe would now almost certainly take place.

Sinve coming to power, Mr. Andropov has devoted a major foreign policy effort towards prevention of this deployment which he has said will force a new arms race.

Soviet prestige, reinforced by pressure from the military, would demand counter-measures but at a cost which could jeopardise the thrust of Mr. Andropov's domestic policy of improving living standards and revitalising the economy, diplomats said.

The Soviet Union has hinted its response could take the form of stationing new missiles of its own in Eastern Europe.

This was given substance by East German leader Erich Honecker last month when he said Soviet cruise missiles could be deployed in Warsaw Pact states.

West German disarmament expert Egon Bahr said after talks with Mr. Honecker he was convinced that new strategic sea-based missiles could also be deployed to threaten the U.S. — an informed guess backed up by U.S. experts in Moscow.

"They're now thinking in terms of fighting on the same terms, that is, threatening counter-deployment, even at the cost of tightening their belts to do it," one diplomat said.

International information chiefs from the Warsaw Pact states met in Moscow in September, headed by veteran politburo member, and once-mooted Andropov rival, Konstantin Chernenko, to coordinate campaigns against the U.S. missiles.

The Soviet news agency TASS announced Thursday that Muscovites were being called on to the streets on Saturday for "peace demonstrations" which will finish with political meetings at 15 venues throughout the city.

Such demonstrations, though officially organised and tightly controlled, are exceedingly rare.

Large crowds appear to cause jitters in the Soviet system. On May Day thousands of armed troops and plainclothes security police are brought into central Moscow to keep an eye on the carefully-handpicked crowds that on Saturday, demonstrators were apparently not being allowed to congregate into a single mass, but said the event nontheless signalled the importance Moscow attached to putting its point of view to the world.

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Soap operas: Are they an exercise in self-pity?

Talking straight

Marwan Muasher

There is a peculiar phenomenon that has puzzled me for a long time without finding concrete answers for it. My attention was first called to it while I was a student in the United States. Every day, for about two to three hours in the afternoon period, most of the TV networks there would air programmes that have come to be known in the U.S. as soap operas.

I am not sure where the term originated from, but I was told that soap companies first sponsored these shows, hence the name. At any rate, these shows usually run for more than 10 years (believe it or not), with a new episode every single day. They all share one common plot: A never-ending sequence of conspiracies and counter-conspiracies, that seem to be the only reason that keeps the show moving along.

The shows are so popular that in recent times, the major networks there came up with similar ones, *only to be aired in "prime-time"* (6-11 p.m., when TV is watched most), like "Dallas", "Dynasty", "Falcon Crest", "Knots Landing", and God knows how many more. These shows hit almost instant success, not only in the United States, but internationally as well.

In a study conducted in 1970 of the contents of 14 soap operas shown during one week of TV programming in the U.S., the following themes were dominant: Blackmail, bigamy, poison, drugs, 3 threats of murder, 2 murders, 3 business difficulties, 4 cases of drunkeness, 5 cases of family estrangement, 5 cases of physical disabilities, 3 romances in trouble, 8 marital infedilities, and 3 divorces. In short, the world of soap operas on the whole is full with troubles, misery, and conspiracies. The only happy, if predictable, thing about them is the last episode when in one scoop, all difficulties are cleared and good finally triumphs, so magically, over evil.

I came back to Jordan to see that we have exactly the same thing. In addition to watching foreign soap operas, almost all the *Arab shows that we produce fall in* the same category too, whether these shows are Jordanian, Egyptian, Lebanese, or otherwise.

I have never quite understood the reasons behind people watching shows that are not only a gross distortion of reality, but that put them in a depressive mood. I tend to think that with all the day-to-day troubles one goes through that one would want something relaxing to watch. Yet I am continually amazed by the degree of popularity these shows muster, to the point where you can't say a word to your family without being hushed when one of these shows is on.

Does Drama appeal to people more than comedy does? Does it evoke deeper feelings so one feels more satisfied, having probed his "soft" feelings of pity and love or his "hard" feelings of anger and hatred rather than his "happy" feelings of content, joy and laughter? I have no answers to this question, although I tend to think that people here like seriouseness in all walks of life more than they appreciate a good laugh.

Maybe people like to feel so *depressed, so wronged, that when* good finally triumphs, the experience is so overwhelming that it fills their hearts with joy. But I am not sure whether this moment of joy is worth all the hours of sadness and despair these shows make them go through. And if people knew beforehand that good will not triumph in the final episode, would they still like the show as much? I often wondered about that.

Maybe we allow ourselves to get so depressed only because we know it is temporary, that everything will be alright in the end. Maybe we look upon these shows as a sign of reassurance for oursevles, as hope that we will be able to triumph too over our problems in the end. If so, are we taking these shows in the proper perspective? Or are we over-dreaming?

Most of all, the important question that I want to resolve is this: Do we like self-pity? Do we rejoice in it? Does the feeling of being oppressed, wronged, somehow make us feel good, by feeling that right is on our side, even though it is not triumphant at the *moment? And given the popularity* of these shows all over the world, are there universal traces of this attitude?

Again, I have no solid answers. I am also more directly concerned with our attitudes rather than those of the people of the world. But I am sensing some alarming signs that point to the fact that we many times assume, consciously or sub-consciously, self-defeatist attitudes. Every year, for example, we announce that due to the current situation the Arab Nation is going through.... etc., etc..... we are cancelling celebrations during holidays. Why? Do we like to drop dead? What is wrong in fighting for our principles, our existence, our prosperity with a happy face? We would be very naive to think that our self-pity would also lead to world-pity, certainly not to our advancement. Is it so wrong to ask, even demand, that in spite of our troubles, indeed because of them, that we face life with a fighting spirit instead of a defeatist one? Or do we want to keep convincing ourselves that every tragedy that hits us is the work of some international conspiracy?

I am not arguing that these TV shows affect our behaviour in such a manner. Indeed, much has been said about the subject. Politicians, social observers, programme makers, and advertisers have all been conscious, perhaps too conscious, of the alleged power of television as a medium. Its effects are probably more diffused than direct or instantaneous. What I am arguing is that these shows are a consequence, not necessarily a cause, of our outlook on life. In addition, they are largely unrealistic, depicting us as people full of hatred and greed, seldom highlighting our good attributes.

In developed countries, TV offers a larger variety than just soap operas, in addition to the fact that it is not the only or main source from which epeople derive their intellectual satisfaction.

In Jordan, however, the situation is different. TV is a major source of information, as there are not as many intellectual outlets as one would like to see. Consequently, it is a pity that a large chunk of the programming is directed towards highlighting these kinds of shows.

It is time, I think, to start thinking seriously about producing intelligent comedy shows, not ones that depend solely on gestures, but mainly on witty dialgoues tht create the comedy situation. This has not happened on a large scale. I realise that it is much more difficult to come out with ideas and dialogues for such shows than it is to write soap operas. But, surely, we have some gifted people who are capable of doing so. A good example is Syria's Duraid Lahham and Muhammad Al Maghot, the first a gifted actor, and both gifted writers, who have made serious attempts in recent times at writing the intelligent, comedy-politics play. In spite of the fact that sometimes they are too direct, appearing as preachers, yet I think they have achieved great success, indeed a milestone in this regard. There must be others who, if given the chance, can produce similar results.

Television is a medium that provides information, entertainment and a way to pass time in one's own home. It has some excellent programmes, several bad ones, and a lot of mediocre ones. I *am not sure how much emphasis* should be put on its role in society, but I know this: When I come home and turn it on, I sure can use a few laughs every now and then.

Traditional designs provide better solutions for housing problems

Professor **Udo Kultermann** *examines the evolution of the Arab House in the context of its community and finds that traditional building designs and methods often provide more appropriate solutions. Professor Kultermann lectures at the School of Architecture, Washington University in St. Louis, USA.*

ISOLATED SINGLE family houses have rarely been a significant part of architectural history. More important have been the row houses or attached houses which constituted neighbourhoods and shaped the urban fabric.

The task of many architects today in the Arab World is, similarly, the building of attached housing compounds, neighbourhoods, primarily housing for the masses.

There are many variations on this theme: houses can be grouped in one or two storeys with the use of open spaces between the houses; housing units can be grouped in much larger numbers and integrated with the topography of a landscape; housing can be built in high densities and in multi-storey buildings to accommodate the large numbers of people in big cities.

Nearly all of these alternatives have been experimented with in the Arab World, with the greatest success in Morocco and Algeria by a group of French architects. The most important among the French architectural firms is Candilis, Josic and Woods, with the collaboration of Atbar and Bodiansky.

Most members of this group were collaborators of Le Corbusier at the Unite d'Habitation in Marseilles and came to North Africa in 1949 when a branch of Atbar-Afrique was opened in Tangiers, directed by Candilis, Woods and Piot, under the guidance of Bodiansky.

The first years of this firm, which moved to Casablanca in 1951, were dedicated to the necessities and problems of the country and realistically solved them with school buildings, hospitals and housing.

In 1953-1959 a large complex was built in Oran, Algeria, by Candilis, Josic and Woods, in collaboration with M.J. Mauri, which dealt with the real problem of housing the masses.

It is worth mentioning that the later developments of mass housing in France and other parts of Europe by the same firm profited from their architectural experiences in North Africa, at which time Woods was clearly aware of the specific character of the Muslim tradition: 'The European dwelling is extrovert, orientated toward the outside world, and loaded with mechanical equipment.

The Muslim dwelling is introvert, inner-orientated, and generally has little mechanical equipment. The tropical house is an open, well-ventilated structure.' This newly established economical mass housing type by the same firm was repeated in several other Algerian cities such as Saida, Algiers and Sidi-Bel-Abbes.

The centre of building activity for Candilis, Josic and Woods was in Casablanca where they built several large-scale mass housing schemes which are five-storey buildings with enclosed and open spaces on all floors.

The Islamic way of life which requires complete communication between neighbours, and at the same time complete privacy of the individual family, is here respected and translated into architectural form. The limited budget for this housing scheme proved to be an advantage as it enhanced the structural clarity and purity of the plan.

It is not surprising that the example set by Atbar-Afrique and Candilis was expanded by other architects. The Swiss architect Andre Studer in collaboration with Jean Heutsch developed similar types for mass housing in 1953 which were built in 1954-1955 in Casablanca.

Conceived as housing for low-income families and specifically designed for Moroccans, it is based on the Islamic way of living and, again, attempts to solve the problem by using the local living habits as the point of departure.

The result was several alternative designs which completely respected the privacy of each apartment, and those with open spaces are protected from neighbours' views. The Habitat Morocain in Casablanca, completed in 1954-1955, has commercial facilities which are located between two of the linear blocks which contain four storeys of apartments.

Another French architect who spent time in North Africa is Roland Simounet who, over a period of two decades in the 50s and 60s built a number of housing schemes which can be seen as models for low-rise and terrace housing.

It was in a recent article that the architect clearly stated the realist attitude necessary for the solving of problems in the Third World: 'The shantytown is the primordial urban tissue. It contains all the germs of life, as opposed to the de-humanised constructions which greatly increase the slum potential.'

Simounet began his development in North Africa with housing in Orleanville in 1956 and in 1957-1959 came to one of the most convincing housing solutions in Djenan el Hassan, Algeria. On a hilly site are 200 units designed for a transient population who had to be re-housed. The scheme which is related to the old North African tradition of Medicine, has a vertical access and public patios.

The economy which imposed repetition of a limited number of elements proved to be of great advantage in the continuity of the total.

This still remains one of the best and most convincing models of terrace housing to which more study should be given. It is further evidence that clearly conceived order in a general building scheme can provide much flexibility for the users.

Simounet built another group of low-cost housing in El-Biar, Algeria, as well as a total community in Timgad, Algeria, in 1958-1961 where a large and complete environmentl was made possible by including a business centre, administrative buildings, Moorish baths, a town hall, a mosque, schools, sports facilities, an experimental orchard, communal stables, a cereal store and a large hotel. In close proximity to the old Roman town of Timgae, a community was created for a population of 2,500 to 3,000 people.

A large group of mass housing in the Arab states has eben designed and built by architects from other countries. Raglan Squire built the Palmeira Apartments in Bahrain for H.E. Sheikh Daij bin Khalifa Al Dhalifa which consists of a seven-storey block containing 28 apartments. The open balconies at the four corners add to the structural clarity of the building.

The Spanish firm Typsa built two large apartment complexes in Sharjah. High-rise towers of eight blocks each, they are named 'Granda' and 'Cordoba'. They reflect the European type of mass housing without the advantages of privacy and standards of the Arab way of life.

In 1979 Michael Lyell completed the Al Ghurair Centre in Dubai. It comprises high-rise apartment buildings with shopping facilities on the ground floor as well as a swimming pool, restaurant and a leisure deck.

The Swiss architect Alfred Roth designed apartments with shops and offices in Ajman in an alternative arrangement of high-rise and low blocks giving shape to the urban fabric.

Caudill, Rowlett, Scott Associates built housing types in relation to company office needs for staff housing. The two-storey housing in Abquaiq, Dhahran, is for the Arabian American Oil Company. The Labanvale Housing in Riyadh is for the U.S. Corps of Engineers, and the Gulf Air Staff Housing in Manama, Bahrain, is for the air line company.

The American firm The Egger Group developed plans for a large-scale housing programme in Dammam, the Dammam Towers, which is symptomatic of new housing and construction methods in Saudi Arabia. It consists of 32 seventeen-storey apartment towers, grouped in eight clusters of four towers each.

Another type of housing has been developed by the firm TAC for the Al Shaya Village in Kuwait City. The project contains 515 units of mixed housing three storeys high with balconies, covering an area of 192,000 m².

Mass housing

The problem of mass housing is unsolved in the Arab states (as in most countries of the world), and it poses the same question over and over without any solutions. The Egyptian firm Development and Popular Housing Company headed by the architect Ali Nour El-din Nasser created mass housing in several Egyptian cities, often in large scale with very high densities.

It is easy to object to massive programme, but finding new alternatives is a very slow process. There are architects who attempt to solve architectural problems based on theoretical possibilties and projects, but it is the implementation and realisation which is what really counts. Taking into account who one is designing for in terms of habits and culture. — Middle East Construction Magazine.

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SPORTS

West Ham aims to avenge last year's thrashing by Stoke

LONDON (R) — English first division leaders West Ham travel to Stoke on Saturday with a double mission in mind.

They are anxious to avenge a 5-2 thrashing suffered at Stoke's Victoria Round ground last term and enhance their chances of playing in European soccer competition next season.

Manager John Lyall stressed the importance of playing in Europe Friday when he said: "We have European qualification as a top priority every year. We set out to get into Europe, either via the championship or a cup success."

Lyall thinks that his side's heavy defeat at Stoke last season will be "just the sort of stimulation to do well that we need."

He added: "We know we must not relax for any game, just because we have made a good start. The defeat last year underlines the point for me."

The London club hold a three-point lead over Manchester United, who travel to Norwich boosted by a 2-2 away draw with Dukla Prague on Tuesday which earned them a place in the draw for the second round of the European Football Union (UEFA) Cup.

United, who ended champions Liverpool's unbeaten run in the League last Saturday, expect to be at full strength.

Liverpool should pick up three points from their trip to Norwich. The East Anglian club have had a disappointing start to the season and their cause will not be helped if England under-21 defender Dave Watson fails to recover from a back injury.

Striker John Deehan, whose lone goal beat the champions at Norwich's Carrow Road ground last season, has a better chance of recovering from a similiar injury.

The Luton defence which was noted for its generosity to opposing strikers last season will have to keep a close eye on Aston Villa striker Peter Withe on Saturday.

He scored three goals in a UEFA Cup tie against Guimaraes of Portugal Wednesday night and, still smarting over being ignored by England manager Bobby Robson for the European Championship match against Denmark last week, is determined to win a place in the national side for the tie against Hungary next month.

The game at Luton's cramped Kenilworth Road ground could be one of the best of the day, for in Paul Walsh and Brian Stein Luton have two of the most exciting strikers in the first division.

America's Cup attracts new challengers

NEW YORK (R) — Japan and New Zealand are likely to make their first attempt to win the America's Cup when the next trophy defence is staged in Australia in 1987.

The countries are among seven who have expressed an interest in challenging in the West Australian port of Freemantle, where the Royal Perth Yacht Club will be hosts.

Commodore Peter Dalziell of the Perth club, who is here for celebrations after Australia II won the Cup on Monday, said Britain, Canada, France, Italy and Sweden were the other countries who had indicated a willingness to challenge.

The United States held the Cup for 132 years until their 12-metre yacht Liberty lost to Australia II in the seventh, and deciding, race on Rhode Island Sound.

Australia levels with France in Davis Cup semifinal

SYDNEY (R) — Australia's John Fitzgerald turned up trumps after his somewhat unexpected selection by winning the second singles to put his country level 1-1 with France in their Davis cup clash here on Friday.

Fitzgerald beat Henri Leconte 4-6, 10-8, 9-7, 6-2 after French Open Champion Yannick Noah had toppled Pat Cash 6-4, 10-8, 6-3 in the championship division semifinal.

Australia, seeking their first Davis Cup title since 1977, and France, runners-up to the United States last year, are battling to meet either Sweden or Argentina, who are playing in the other semifinal match in Stockholm.

Fitzgerald, 22, chosen ahead of the experienced and hard-hitting Mark Edmondson, produced magnificent forehand and backhand volleys, and has now won his only three singles in the Davis Cup.

Fitzgerald's courageous effort in a marathon match to put his country back in contention came after Noah's straight sets win over Australia's emerging young prospect Cash.

Cash, 18, saved match point six times in the third set but the tall Frenchman who is enjoying an immensely successful year proved too strong and broke his service to wrap up the match in just over two and a half hours.

Noah, 23, had not played on grass since the 1981 New South Wales Open, but quickly found his form on Sydney's dry white city centre court and was in control throughout the match apart from a brief period in the second set.

Cash appeared to lack confidence and frequently played his shots wide in the first set, but in the second a few decisive points gave him a renewed sense of purpose.

He broke Noah three times in the opening eight games and held service in the ninth to take a 5-4 lead.

Both players then held service in the following seven games but the pressure was getting to Cash.

Sarah Halabi on Fraiz wins show jumping 1st prize

By Salameh Ne'matt
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A show jumping competition was held Friday at the arena of the Arabian Horse Club in which 25 competitors participated in the equestrian sport.

In the advanced riders and horses competition Sarah Halabi riding Fraiz won the first prize and Basseem Khammash riding Siglawi came second while Marc Benoist riding 'Arrab was third.

In the young untrained horses competition, Marc Benoist riding Sultaneh won the first prize and Raja'i Bushnak riding Glada placed second while Philippe Maurán riding Mirage was third. In the novice riders competition Laure de Sedouy 12 riding Gamra won the first prize while Tariq Nassar 12 riding Jabal placed second and Prince Abbas Bin Ali 9 riding Shakra was third.

The jury controlling the competition consisted of Pierre Simon who is also the coach of the Arabian Horse Club along with Ibrahim Besharat, Khalil Shehab, Mrs. Halabi, Mrs. Nassar, Farouk Khammash and Abdul-Aziz Kabariti.

After the competition, prizes were distributed to the winners by his Highness Prince Ali Bin Nayef after which a reception party was held at the club's hall. Attending the event which was held in cooperation with the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel were members of the diplomatic corps in Amman and a number of spectators.

Hani Besharat, President of the Arabian Horse Club established in 1982 and the organiser of the event said in an interview with the Jordan Times that love of horses runs in his blood and that it has been passed to him through successive generations in his family.

"We have been dealing with horses for a long time and this is what urged us to establish the only horse club in Jordan. We have 55 horses that we bought from Lebanon, England and many of them from Jordan." We are planning to hold four events and competitions a year to encourage the sport apart from the monthly activities we are already holding for the members of our club Besharat added.

"In order to be a member of the club," he said "all you have to do is to apply to a committee which decides whether you make a good horseman or not, and I encourage everybody to join in this exciting sport which if you are once in it you can never leave it."

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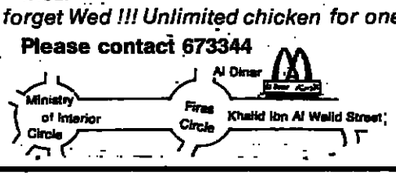

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ECONOMY

Italian cabinet agrees to austerity package

ROME (R) — The Italian government Friday agreed the outlines of a 40,000 billion lire ($25 billion) austerity package for inclusion in next year's budget, a spokesman said.

The spokesman for Socialist Prime Minister Bettino Craxi said details still had to be worked out but the package would raise taxes by an estimated 10,000 billion lire ($6.3 billion) and cut spending by 30,000 billion lire ($18.75 billion).

The five party-cabinet struggled for more than six hours to agree the measures after a report said the government had failed to meet its economic targets for this year.

The report said public sector borrowing would rise to 90,000 billion lire ($56 billion) this year, 10,000 billion lire ($6.3 billion) above the target set when the five party coalition was formed two months ago and nearly 20,000 billion lire ($12.5 billion) more than last year.

With public sector borrowing soaring above target the report said inflation would finish this year at more than 15 per cent, the highest rate among major industrial countries and two per cent above target.

It said full implementation of the austerity package worked out by economic officials would cut inflation to near 10 per cent next year and make room for a two per cent rise in national output.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed mixed as the quiet conditions of recent days persisted with no fresh factor to spark interest, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 0.1 at 699.8.

ICI stood out with a gain of 16p at 558 reflecting further U.S. demand late Thursday, and fellow U.S. favourite Glaxo rose 20p to 820, but industrial leaders otherwise were dull. Major oils fell, with B.P. down 4p at 436.

Gold shares rallied after early sharp falls, with heavyweights as much as $2 above the day's lows. U.S. shares were mixed, and government bonds showed little change.

Hong Kong shares held around their early lower levels, with Hong Kong Land and Jardine Matheson down 1½p and 5p respectively following Thursday's poor results from both companies and the resignation of Chairman David Newbigging.

Among special situation stocks, Eagle Star, firm in recent days, fell 3p to 490. London and Liverpool was down a penny at 53 after a low of 42. Hanson Trust gained 2p at 217 with the management buy-out of John Collier and Richard Shops due for completion Friday. Banks fell, with Natwest down 10p at 607.

Speculative oil stocks firmed, with Atlantic Resources up 50p at 520.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.4948/58	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2322/25	Canadian dollars
	2.6380/90	West German marks
	2.9478/88	Dutch guilders
	2.1298/1308	Swiss francs
	53.46/51	Belgian francs
	8.0040/70	French francs
	1598.00/75	Italian lire
	236.15/25	Japanese yen
	7.8170/8220	Swedish crowns
	7.3550/3600	Norwegian crowns
	9.5150/5200	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	404.00/404.50	U.S. dollars

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Yesterday's Jumbles: BLOOM HANDY ADJUST IMPUTE
Answer: It's a case of peas or beans— A POD

Strategic experts say world defence spending pinch looms

LONDON (R) — Major powers and small nations both face a growing squeeze on defence spending because of the poor state of the world economy, leading military strategy experts said Friday.

The Internatoinal Institute of Strategic Studies (IISS) said many countries would have trouble keeping their armed forces up to current levels in the next 10 to 15 years because of low economic growth rates.

It said most countries would in the longer term have to make do with less equipment and fewer men.

"Even the super-powers are feeling the pinch," declared Mr. Robert O'Neill, director of the London-based institute.

"We are going to see substantial reductions in the longer term in the arsenals of both major and minor powers."

Mr. O'Neill said at a press conference in London: "We are getting toward that turning point now."

But he said it was not yet a factor that would affect the current Soviet-American arms limitation talks at Geneva.

Mr. O'Neill was presenting the institute's military balance 1983-84, which annually details the world's military line-up.

The study indicated no notable shift in the East-West balance of power in the past year while the world spent a record total of $800 billion on arms.

The institute expected superpower rivalry to switch increasingly into developing superior weapons as funds become scarcer.

This could reinforce pressures against transfer of technology to the Soviet Union, it said.

But Mr. O'Neill cautioned the United States against trying to outspend Moscow, saying the Soviet Union could prove surprisingly resilient.

"They may be able to tighten their belts and bear a higher level of sacrifice than some Western countries," he said.

The study showed superpower spending on arms was still rising and in the United States would reach 10 per cent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in four years at its present rate.

But it discounted a popular belief that there was a widespread arms race, saying "only in the case of the superpowers and in a few oil-rich countries can one detect major increases in military investment."

The institute said the highest economic growth was in the Middle East where military spending grow 35 per cent in five years.

By contrast serious economic problems in black Africa were reflected in a 20 per cent decline in military expenditure.

However Latin America, although it too faced severe economic problems, showed a general increase of 10-20 per cent in the past five years.

The institute said NATO and Warsaw pact countries might have to recruit more women because of growing manpower problems.

It cited West Germany as the most affected, saying low birth rates could cut the pool of men of military age from 6.5 to 4.2 million by 1999.

Also the Soviet Union had the problem of an ethnic population shift, the institute said.

By the end of the 1990s about one-third of Soviet soldiers would be non-Russian-speaking, most of them Muslims from Central Asia, the report said.

This might pose big problems in communications and operating complex equipment.

IMF faces $13b liquidity gap

WASHINGTON (R) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF), after a week's deliberations that have done little to solve its liquidity crisis, now estimates it will need $13 billion in new cash over the next three years.

As this year's annual IMF World Bank conference ends Friday the fund's Managing Director Jacques De Larosiere must decide whether his order two weeks ago to halt negotiations on new credit packages for debtor countries can now be rescinded or whether the lack of funds means it must be extended.

Mr. Miguel Boyer, chairman of this year's meetings and Spain's economy minister, met a small group of journalists here to reveal that in addition to a loan of $6 billion sought from major industrialised countries and Saudi Arabia for 1983, the IMF has now calculated it needs a further $7 billion to plug a liquidity gap between 1984 and 1986.

It was the failure of European central banks, led by West Germany, two weeks ago to go ahead with their $3 billion share of the 1983 loan that prompted Mr. De Larosiere to call the credit halt.

Mr. Boyer said the U.S. could be expected to put up about 20 per cent of the $7 billion in loans sought in coming years, while he hoped Saudi Arabia would be prepared to contribute about $1.5 billion.

A delay in approval by the U.S. Congress of the $8.4 billion U.S share of a 47.5 per cent increase in IMF quotas, its basic source of funds, has been a major cause of concern at this year's meeting.

President Reagan warned at the opening session last Tuesday that its passage was crucial to the stability of the entire financial system.

Asked if the $7 billion extra cash now needed might make it more difficult to win congressional approval for the quota increase, Mr. Boyer said, "there is a great deal of concern that these figures may seem excessive at a time when there is also concern due to the U.S. fiscal deficit."

"But I feel that on the basis of President Reagan's speech, the message is strong that he is committed to the role of the IMF and World Bank and that statement might exert pressure on Congress," he added.

S. Arabia may issue treasury bills

BAHRAIN (R) — Bankers in the Gulf said Thursday Saudi Arabia might issue treasury bills to help finance its budget deficit and increase its control over the banking system.

Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) officials have declined comment on widespread reports that Saudi Arabia would issue bills for the first time soon, and the bankers said they did not know if the central bank had made any such decision.

Speculation about such an issue appears to have been partly behind a recent rise in interest rates on large Saudi riyal deposits.

Bankers have reasoned that Saudi treasury bill issue would mop up funds now being lent among banks and further reduce their availability.

The bankers said regular issuance of treasury bills would be a likely next stage in a Saudi policy to increase the sophistication of its banking system and to improve its technique of monetary control.

Treasury bills would also help the Saudi government finance an expected budget deficit in the year ended next April of $10 billion — the result of a sharp drop in oil revenues — without selling off foreign currency assets, estimated to total over $160 billion.

However, they said revenue raising would probably not be the main motive behind any decision to issue treasury bills, short-term debt instruments sold by governments.

Some bankers doubted the central bank would go ahead with any major policy change until a permanent replacement is appointed to succeed Mr. Abdul Aziz Al Quraishi, who resigned as governor in April.

But they said issuance of treasury bills would fit in with SAMA's clear intention to build up a domestic money market to parallel the rapid development of its commercial banks, every one of which now is majority-owned by Saudi interests.

In the absence of a sophisticated local money market, SAMA has few tools with which to influence the level of liquidity in the banking system.

Bankers said the most widely employed method now was to vary the rate of payment to contractors in Saudi Arabia.

The central bank can also change banks' reserve requirements, but it is cumbersome as a method of influencing banking system liquidity and almost impossible to use at short notice.

Saudi banks' reserves are currently set at seven per cent of demand deposits and at two per cent of saving deposits. A penal 50 per cent rate is set on deposits in excess of 15 times a bank's capital.

A regular issue of treasury bills would allow SAMA to fine tune banking system liquidity by buying and selling the bills, a method used by many of the world's central banks.

If the central bank buys bills, funds are drained from it.

Saudi issuance of treasury bills would not be good news for banks in Bahrain, bankers said.

Saudi banks, the major lenders on the offshore Saudi riyal deposit market, would almost certainly be required to take up the whole of any treasury bill issue.

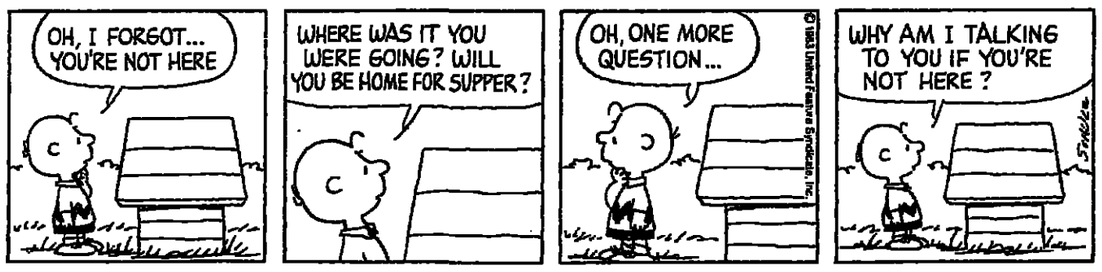
Unless reserve requirements were to be adjusted to compensate for the liquidity drained by a bill issue, it would mean fewer surplus Saudi riyals would find their way to Bahrain and cause a further contraction in the offshore Saudi riyal deposit market.

Unemployment soars in U.K.

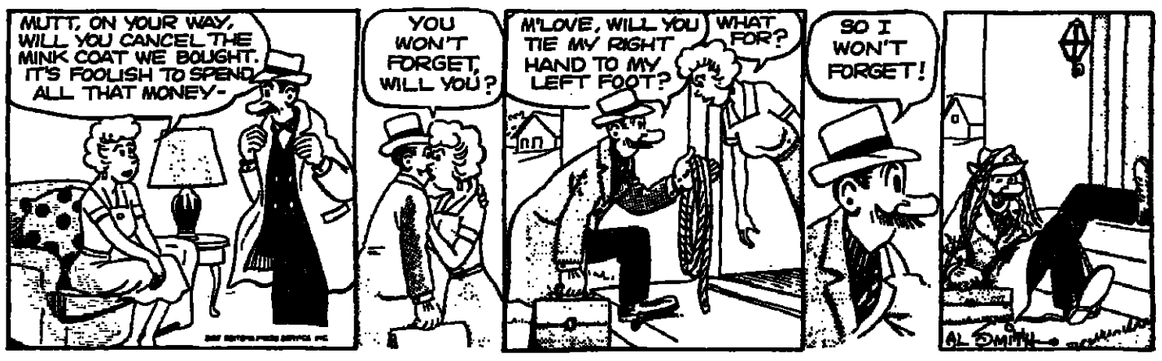
LONDON (R) — British unemployment rose sharply this month from 12.6 per cent of the workforce to 13.3 per cent as thousands of teenage school leavers joined the jobless register, the employment ministry said.

The total out of work rose to 3.17 million, 157,000 more than in August, and the highest level since last April.

Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp

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FORECAST FOR SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Until noon, emotionalism and disturbed feelings are apt to be the order of the day but after that time and through the night a very marvelous influence comes into effect.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) If you avoid arguments at home in the morning, you can get much done in the afternoon. Be discreet today.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Be most careful driving. You know more precisely how to handle persons in business. Use that knowledge.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Handle money matters in the morning and avoid loss, then decide how to handle daily routines more cleverly.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get out of that martyred feeling and then you can handle your affairs in a brilliant fashion. Things aren't that bad.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Get into the creative work that is most appealing and you can advance in your finest goals. You've been neglecting those talents.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Good day to plan any repairs or additions to abode and find the best way of doing so. You'll feel better.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Letters to and from others can bring excellent results at this time, so get busy on such and state your aims.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Get right into monetary affairs that can help to build up your present abundance. Your dreams can come true.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) You can express yourself very well now and gain fine benefits. However, you must use tact and diplomacy.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are inspired as to how to get your affairs better organized and should plan your activities now for the future.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Try to meet more worthwhile and prosperous individuals who can be of assistance to you and show you how to get ahead faster.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Fine day for studying your finest aims and then talking them over with experts or higher-ups who can assist you in gaining them.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one of those delightful young persons who can view everything from its greatest scope, and while this may not be visible early in life, later amazing results can occur giving your progeny excellent opportunities to advance.

"The Stars impel; they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

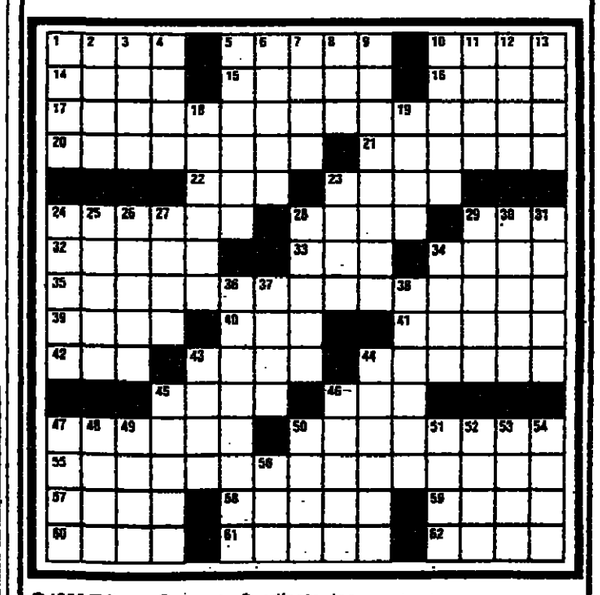
THE Daily Crossword by Kathryn Righter

ACROSS
1 Young girl
5 Oodles
10 October birthstone
14 Pay up
15 Islamic supreme being
16 Rake
17 Continue despite opposition
20 Terrestrial turtle
21 Old card game
22 Dowry
23 Bridge
24 Keep
28 Meat cut
29 — glance (instantly)
32 Soul
33 — poetica
34 Had debts
35 Order to the conductor
39 Goad
40 Letters on a ship
41 Bumpkin
42 Affirmative
43 Indian
44 Cancel
45 Like tame horses
46 Concert piece: abbr.
47 Polar covering
50 Placates
55 Exert authority
57 Shadowbox
58 Separated
59 Notion
60 Being
61 Nostrils
62 Waterproof cover

DOWN
1 Upright pole
2 Division word
3 Agitate
4 Religious group
5 Allotted share
6 City in Belgium
7 Floating ice mass
8 Shoe color
9 Embarrassed
10 Musical instrument
11 Gush
12 Family circle member
13 — majeste
18 Large brown bear
19 Scrutinize
23 Kind
24 Like some throats
25 — nous
26 Neophytes
27 Included with
28 Error
29 Alert
30 Doctrine
31 Bemuse
34 Ancient Greek coin
36 Continental
37 Secondhand
38 Grommet
43 Sleuth Charlie
44 Stations
45 Twenty
46 Type of seed
47 — dixit
48 Chalices
49 Greek vowels
50 In the distance
51 Mine entrance
52 Saleratus
53 Spouted pitcher
54 Ginger cookie
56 Health resort

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

A	N	G	E	L		A	B	B	A		B	I	K	E
N	O	R	I	A		G	E	E	L		E	R	I	N
A	R	O	O	M		E	A	R	L		L	A	N	D
T	A	U		B	A	C	K	G	R	O	U	N	D	S
		N	A	D	I	A		O	R	G				
B	A	D	M	A	N		M	O	U	L	A	G	E	
A	T	H	O	S		F	I	N	N	Y		R	L	S
E	R	O	S		B	A	R	E	D		B	O	A	T
R	I	G		M	O	W	E	R		R	O	U	T	E
	A	S	T	O	U	N	D		M	A	N	N	E	R
			E	O	N			D	I	N	E	D		
G	R	O	U	N	D	S	T	E	A	K		Z	I	P
M	I	N	T		I	T	E	M		L	E	E	R	Y
A	L	T	O		N	O	N	O		E	R	R	O	B
N	E	O	N		C	A	T	S		S	A	O	N	E



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هكذا من الأصل

WORLD

Police, demonstrators clash again in Manila

MANILA (R) — Police fired warning shots and used teargas and water cannon in a running battle against 3,000 anti-government demonstrators in Manila's main financial district of Makati Friday.

Brig. Gen. Rube Escarcha, commander of the 300-member riot squad, said two policemen and a fireman were injured when workers in office buildings threw stones, bottles, torch batteries and blocks of wood.

Steel-helmeted riot police, carrying sheilds and clubs, charged into the crowd. Gen. Escarcha said he had no reports of casualties among the demonstrators.

among the demonstrators.

But eyewitnesses said at least a dozen people were beaten by the police who also trained water hoses at windows of high buildings to stop workers throwing missiles and yelling insults.

They said at least 12 teargas cannisters were fired at the demonstrators. Police also fired shots in the air to warn off the crowd after sealing off Makati's main street, where several multi-national corporations are based.

Most of the protesters took refuge from pursuing police in office buildings. The apparently spontaneous protest against President Ferdinand Marcos began with a "noise barrage" of car horns, and confetti thrown from buildings.

About 5,000 students also gathered in central Manila to denounce what they called the "U.S.-backed Marcos regime." The organisers had applied for official permission to hold the rally and police said there were no incidents.

The demonstration was subdued and fell short of what had been billed as the largest anti-government protest since last week's demonstrations calling on Mr. Marcos to quit.

The authorities have drafted a 70,000-strong militia-style force into the capital from local political units known as barangays. Officials said it was part of an effort to preserve law and order after riots last week in which 10 people were killed and scores injured.

Mr. Marcos has rejected opposition calls for his resignation and hinted strongly that he would reimpose martial law if unrest continued.

Military units in and around the capital have been reinforced, partly in an attempt to ensure security for President Reagan's planned visit in November, military and diplomatic sources said.

Mr. Marcos has said businessmen have taken part in anti-government protests and police said they had started compiling evidence of the involvement of business executives.

The student demonstration was strongly anti-American and followed calls by opposition leaders for either the cancellation of Mr. Reagan's visit or for demonstrations to meet him when he arrives on Nov. 5.

Opposition leader Salvador Laurel told Reuters the campaign would gain momentum in the weeks ahead despite tight security in Manila and a ban on all street gatherings held without official permission. "If Reagan comes, there will be one million people at the airport," he said.

Meanwhile, military police have closed down a leading opposition newspaper, the Philippines Times, for sedition. They also briefly detained a Filipino reporter employed by the French news agency, Agence France Presse (AFP).

In Manila, U.S. embassy officials admitted they are concerned by the political uproar against President Marcos and the forthcoming visit to Manila by President Reagan.

"It is pretty clear there is a lot of ferment. We show concern but I wouldn't say we are worried," Scott Halford, political counsellor at the embassy, said.

U.S. Consul-General Vernon McAnnich brushed aside recent demonstrations in front of the U.S. embassy, saying they were not serious. The opposition claims that Mr. Reagan's visit would put a stamp of legitimacy on the Marcos administration.

Mr. McAnnich said there had been no change in Mr. Reagan's plans to come to Manila during a five-nation Asian tour.

He said the U.S. community in the Philippines was living peacefully and their families were going about their daily activities without any trouble.

He also denied press reports of a troop buildup at the two big U.S. military bases in the country, Subic naval base and Clark air base.

But officials at Subic said the U.S. Seventh Fleet flagship Blue Ridge had cancelled a visit to South East Asian ports, including Singapore, this week.

Sen. René Espina of the opposition Nacionalista Party whose home base is the southern city of Cebu told Reuters that the U.S. consulate would be picketed every day until and during Mr. Reagan's visit.

CHANGE THE OIL: Receding flood waters left these cars hanging askey in a garage at Minogamo City near Nagoya Thursday. The vehicles were jacked up for servicing when a downpour spawned by a typhoon flooded the area, upsetting the vehicles. (A.P. wirephoto)

Swedish businessmen plan street march

STOCKHOLM (R) — Sweden's normally staid business leaders are speaking a revolutionary language and planning to take to the streets to defend their companies against what they see as trade union encroachment.

Backed by the right-wing opposition, business leaders are frantically preparing for a march on parliament next Tuesday in a last-ditch attempt to stop the Social Democratic government setting up trade union-controlled investment funds.

The nationwide preparations are being coordinated in Stockholm by a self-made businessman from southern Sweden, Gunnar Randholm, who heads the "October 4th committee."

"We chose the name because it sounded very revolutionary," Mr. Randholm said in an interview with Reuters. "Let's use the weapons the workers have been using for hundreds of years," he said, defending the right of company directors to demonstrate.

The committee is made up of 24 businessmen. They range from Asta Olsson, who owns a florists shop with a staff of five, to Gustaf Bydest, head of Electrolux, a multinational which employs 100,000 people. The committee is staffed and funded the Sweden's seven employers' federations.

The government is committed to tabling a proposal on the funds in November and a vote is expected in January.

A government commission recommended earlier this year that five pilot funds should be set up and financed by a levy of up to 20 per cent on company profits and a payroll tax.

The funds would use the money to buy shares on the stock exchange. Business leaders fear the funds will be able to gain control of most of the big companies by the time the scheme is due to come up for review in 1990.

The committee's press officer, Lars Wallin, gleefully recalls how the day after Sweden's biggest demonstration so far this century, by 32,000 farmers in 1914, the government fell.

Mr. Randholm himself is hoping 34,000 people will turn up, but no one is expecting Prime Minister Olof Palme to collapse.

Nevertheless, Tuesday's march will be bitter medicine for Mr. Palme. If all goes according to plan, it will be the biggest protest since the anti-war demonstrations of the Vietnam era in which Mr. Palme, then education minister, took a prominent part.

So far, 19,000 businessmen have written in saying they will take part in the march and the march will not mark the end of the protest movement. "We are going to lie low afterwards, but we will keep out structure intact so that at the press of a button, we can be ready to fight again in two days," said Mr. Randholm.

Dutch envoy disappointed by U.N.

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The foreign minister of the Netherlands has voiced disappointment over what he said was, at times, an inability of the U.N. Security Council to function.

Foreign Affairs Minister Hans van den Broek said that after eight months of experience on the council, "I cannot but voice some disappointment over the way the Council functions or sometimes appears unable to function."

Speaking before the General Assembly, Mr. Van den Broek cited the example of Chad.

"This country, faced with armed intervention, had recourse to the Security Council without gaining any satisfaction on its fully justified complaint," he said.

The minister outlined what he considered several misuses of procedure in the council, and told assembly delegates:

"Whenever the United Nations appears unable to steer the course of events, we ourselves should take the blame. If the United Nations fails to implement its decisions, it is again to ourselves that we should look for an answer."

Further, he said, the secretary-general should try to improve the efficiency of the United Nations itself.

"The times when real growth in programme budgets could realistically be envisaged are over," he said.

Turning his attention to an arm of the United Nations whose problems he said were out of its hands, the minister discussed UNIFIL, the world body's peacekeeping force in southern Lebanon.

"It is a sorry state of affairs that for more than a year now UNIFIL has been kept hostage to a situation beyond its control," he said.

Koch's comment 'vulgar'

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A statement by New York Mayor Edward Koch that every city needed a cesspool and in New York's case it was the United Nations, drew a sharp retort from the world body's longest-serving official.

Under-Secretary-General Brian Urquhart, the first person hired for the U.N. secretariat in London in 1954, was quoted as saying that Mr. Koch's "vulgar remark says more about the mayor than it says about the United Nations."

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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WEEKLY TO BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:
♡KJ72 ◇9542 ♠A10765
The bidding has proceeded:

West	North	East	South
1 ♡	Dble	Pass	?

What action do you take?

Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AQJ63 ♡92 ◇8 ♣AK1076
The bidding has proceeded:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♣	Pass	4 ♡	Pass
5 ♣	Pass	5 ◇	Dble
?			

What action do you take?

Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠A9852 ♡974 ◇5 ♣KJ63
The bidding has proceeded:

East	South	West	North
1 ♠	Pass	1 NT	2 NT
Pass	?		

What action do you take?

Q.4 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠754 ♡A42 ◇Q984 ♣A52
The bidding has proceeded:

North	East	South
1 ♠	Pass	?

What do you bid now?

Q.5 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠AK4 ♡AJ10 ◇J985 ♣AQ4
The bidding has proceeded:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	Dble	Pass	1 NT
Dble	Pass	2 ♠	Pass
?			

What action do you take?

Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♡AJ8542 ◇K109642 ♣J
The bidding has proceeded:

West	North	East	South
1 ♠	2 ♠*	Pass	?

* preemptive

What action do you take?

'Study says many writers persecuted world over'

CARACAS (R) — At least 500 writers and journalists throughout the world have been kidnapped, detained or subjected to criminal proceedings for their political beliefs, according to a recent report.

The "Writers in prison" committee of Pen International, a 62-year-old organisation of writers which is celebrating its 46th congress here this week, said in the report that the Soviet Union was the worst offender with 103 writers subjected to various forms of harassment.

Argentina is close behind with 98, and the committee said Latin America as a whole has the worst record of the regions with 178 writers in trouble.

It added that while there have been tentative moves towards democracy in some countries such as Argentina and Brazil, many writers there are repressed and that the situation in Central America has deteriorated.

The committee estimates that 78 writers have disappeared in Latin America and are presumed dead, including 61 in Argentina.

Other Latin American offenders named were Cuba, Chile and Uruguay while in Central America recent conflicts have led to the disappearance of 10 writers in El Salvador and Guatemala.

The committee said the Soviet Union continued to have the largest number of writers and journalists in jail, labour camps and psychiatric hospitals and that there was no sign of any lessening of intellectual persecution there.

Despite the lifting of martial law in Poland, the situation there remains tense and seven writers are still held without trial, the committe said. The Pen International Congress will this week discuss setting up a special committee to aid Polish writers.

Other countries named in the report include Vietnam with 67 writers held without trial and Turkey with 46 jailed.

WHO names price of life for Third World children

GENEVA (R) — The price of life for millions of children in the Third World is $12.50 a year, the World Health Organisation (WHO) says.

In a special report, the WHO said 12 million children die each year before their first birthday — roughly 10 per cent of all those born. Another four per cent die before they are five years old, the WHO said.

"Simple, curable diarrhoea will take six million young lives," the WHO said. "Another five million will be claimed by measles, whooping cough, polio, tetanus, diphtheria and tuberculosis. Thousands moroe, will die of pneumonia, malaria or schistosomiasis (bilharzia)."

These are almost all curable disease, the WHO said. "The medical knowledge is well established. All that now needs to be done is to put that knowledge to work," it said. "The extra cost of saving those millions of lives is around $12.50 a head."

The WHO report said the extra $50 billion involved were" two thirds of what the world spends each year on cigarettes, or just on e fifteenth of global military spending."

In a report summary entitled "the price of life", the WHO noted that the 25 poorest countries spend an average of only $2.60 per person on health. The 85 better-off developing countries set aside an average of $17 a head, but about three quarters of that money goes to facilities reaching a tiny minority of people, the "two said.

The WHO solution is its primary health care programme. This puts the emphasis on providing clean water, sanitation facilities and basic health services instead of sophisticated hospitals and expensive services in the Third World.

The WHO said its primary health care campaign aimed to switch spending away from doctors and hospitals but that there was little evidence of this shift in a survey of progress over the past five years in 70 countries.

Rome increasingly thinks Agca may have lied

ROME (R) — The Turkish gunman who shot Pope John Paul in 1981 has been warned he might be charged with falsely implicating a Bulgarian airline official in the assassination attempt, judicial sources said.

Gunman Mehmet Ali Agca, now serving a life prison sentence, was handed a formal warning two weeks ago that he might be charged with calumny after investigation of his allegations against Bulgarian Sergei Antonov.

But the sources said a decision was still pending on whether 34-year-old Mr. Antonov would be tried for alleged involvement in the attempt to assassinate the Pope.

Mr. Antonov, who has been held in Rome without formal charges since last November, is also under investigation for allegedly plotting to assassinate Polish labour leader Lech Walesa during a visit to Rome in early 1981.

Investigating magistrates went to Sofia last July to examine documents made available by the Bulgarian government.

Judicial sources said interviews conducted with 15 new witnesses had partly confirmed evidence gathered in Sofia that at least some of Agca's statements were false.

Mr. Antonov has said he could not have been present at meetings to plan the attack on the Pope, as Agca alleged.

Agca said the Bulgarian secret service was behind the shooting and later added that he had been trained in Syria and Bulgaria by the Soviet secret service, the KGB.

Leftwinger set to lead U.K. Labour

LONDON (R) — Neil Kinnock, a young leftwinger inexperienced in government, is set to take over the leadership of Britain's Labour Party this weekend and head the opposition to Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government.

At the start of Labour's annual conference on Sunday, Mr. Kinnock, 41, will formally take over from his mentor, Michael Foot, 70.

Mr. Kinnock, a charismatic, talkative Welshman, has been the party education spokesman since Mrs. Thatcher first came to power in 1979. He held no office during the previous Labour government of Prime Minister James Callaghan.

He became the front-runner in a four-way race for the leadership when Mr. Foot announced he was quitting after the June general election when the Thatcher government won a fresh five-year mandate. The election dealt Labour its worst defeat at the national polls in more than half a century.

In three months of campaigning, Mr. Kinnock never looked like being overtaken by his rivals, one of whom, Roy Hattersley, seems certain to be his deputy, replacing former Cabinet Minister Denis Healey.

Mr. Kinnock and Mr. Hattersley, 50, have already accumulated enough pledges of votes in Labour's complex electoral college to ensure their election as leader and deputy respectively when the ballot is held at the start of the week-long conference in the south coast resort of Brighton.

The first task of the new, younger leadership will be to rebuild a party divided over its own policies, demoralised by the election and, judging by the polls, out of touch with the mainstream of most voters' thinking.

Political pundits say Labour has already begun the process of trying to heal internal rifts and moderate its policies.

On Monday the conference will close its doors to outsiders for a secret session at which five Marxists will appeal against their expulsion from the party earlier this year.

Moscow stops sensitive news from U.S.

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet postal services did not deliver recent issues of U.S. news magazines dealing with the most sensitive aspect of the South Korean airliner crisis.

Western correspondents and businessmen who regularly receive Time and Newsweek through the mail noted that delivery was interrupted for the issues which featured the press conference at which the airliner's destruction was admitted.

A correspondent driving to Moscow from Helsinki had the relevant copies confiscated by customs officials who said they constituted "anti-Soviet literature."

Western magazines and newspapers are not available to the Soviet public but may be ordered by foreigners whose mail is handled by a special post office department. They usually arrive up to a week late.

An issue of the French news magazine Le Point featuring the story was also not delivered in Moscow.

The Newsweek issue which failed to arrive had a red-tinted picture of Soviet Chief of Staff Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov on its cover underneath the caption "Why Moscow did it."

Seoul IPU debate

SEOUL (R) — A conference of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) opening here on Sunday will discuss a Swiss draft resolution denouncing the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner, IPU Secretary-General Pio-Carlo Terenzio said Friday.

He told a press conference the Soviet Union and its Eastern bloc allies were boycotting the 11-day confernce following criticism here of Moscow over the shooting down of the plane last Sept. 1.

If the Swiss resolutions gets a two-thirds majority and is placed on the agenda the airliner disaster will be debated next Tuesday, Mr. Terenzio said.

Boycott end urged

But in London, the world airline pilots' organisation Friday urged its members to suspend from Monday the ban on flights to Moscow imposed after the shooting down of the South Korean jet.

The International Federation of Airline Pilots' Associations (IFALPA) said it was calling for an early suspension of the ban to ease tension and help towards an international agreement which would prevent such incidents happening again.

IFALPA, a non-political body representing 57,000 pilots in 67 countries, recommended the 60-day boycott of flights to Moscow on Sept. 7, a week after Soviet planes shot down the Korean Air Lines jumbo jet.

Friday's statement, issued in Lebanon, said the decision to recommend suspension was taken in the light of strong international support for a new agreement protecting airliners and following the emergence of specific proposals at the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) meeting in Montreal.

IFALPA Executive Secretary Laurie Taylor said the decision was taken by the association's six-man managing committee in Montreal, where most of them were attending the ICAO assembly.

Airlines in 17 countries had been affected by the ban, which was almost 100 per cent effective, he told Reuters.

He stressed that the ban had been suspended and not formally ended and said the IFALPA committee would look again at its decision in the light of progress made towards an international agreement and towards determining the full facts of the South Korean airliner incident.

'La pasionaria' meets veterans

MADRID (R) — About 70 international veterans of the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War had an emotional reunion with the communist heroine who bade them farewell 45 years ago.

At a ceremony at Communist Party headquarters here, 87-year-old Dolores Ibarruri, better known as "La pasionaria" (passion flower), greeted the ex-brigadiers as "comrades and friends who lived long days of struggle with us."

The former members of the International Brigade fought for Spain's Republican government of the day against the victorious right-wing forces of Gen. Francisco Franco.

The group, with an average age of 68, came from the United States, France, Canada, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Ibarruri, legendary symbol of communist resistance to Franco's 40-year dictatorship, declared "I thank you for what you did" and to loud applause repeated the Republican salute "salud, salud, salud."

In one of her most famous speeches 45 years ago in Barcelona, Ibarruri thanked the brigades when they left after fighting in some of the war's bloddiest battles. Some 40,000 foreigners served in the Republican army.

Col. Henri Rol-Tanguy, a brigade commissar before returning to France to lead resistance groups against the Nazis in World War II said: "We came as comrades in arms and we haven't changed."

Another former brigade commissar, Yugoslav Gen. Lekic Danilo, said he was lecturing in philosophy when the war broke out in Spain.

"Instead of being a professor, I decided to come and fight," he said.

COLUMN 8

Drowned children had been drinking

SYDNEY (R) — Three children — one of them a five-year-old — who drowned in New South Wales this year were found to have extremely high alcohol levels in their bodies, a state minister said. They were among 34 children examined for alcohol after drowning this year in New South Wales, said Michael Cleary, the sport, leisure and tourism minister. He told the state parliament that the figures were conservative. Many bodies were not recovered and some were found too late to test alcohol levels efficiently. A 14-year-old had a blood-alcohol level of 0.24 and a 16-year-old a level of 0.16, compared with a maximum permitted level of 0.05 for motorists. The five-year-old had a level of 0.02.

Australia's Big Ben dies

BRISBANE (R) — Australians mourned the death of Ben, the country's biggest and most popular bear, who stood at least 2.7 metres tall and drew crowds to his zoo compound because people thought he was a man-killer. "Needless to say no-one ever went in and measured him," said Peter Cuttle, curator of Coolangatta Zoo on Queensland gold coast. Ben, a cross between a grizzly and a kodiak, died of old age and arthritis. He was more than 28 years old.

61-year-old-woman jailed for murder

LONDON (R) — A woman of 61 has been jailed for life for beating her millionaire lover to death with a champagne bottle because he was leaving her for a younger French mistress. Elegent, twice-divorced Mrs. Pamela Helen Megginson trembled in the dock at London's Old Bailey Central Criminal Court after a jury found her guilty of mudering furniture manufacturer Alec Hubbers, 79, in a sex session at his luxury apartment at Cape Ferrat in the south of France on Oct. 14 last year. During a sensational three-day hearing, she denied murdering the man she lived with for 10 years, but admitted she hit him with a champagne bottle in jealous rage after he told her during love-making that he was replacing her with a younger woman who was "better in bed."

Burglar sues irate resident

LONDON (R) — A good neighbour who shot a burglar fleeing with a widow's savings must pay him £512 ($770) in damages, a court ruled. Heart attack victim William Greenwood, 56, fired warning shots when he saw two burglars running away from the widow's home next door. One bullet ricocheted off the ground and hit a raider in the thigh, leaving him with a scar. The 21-year-old burglar, already fined and given a suspended sentence, sued Greenwood, saying the scar made him embarrassed to go swimming — and won his case in court at Nottingham, north England. A furious Greenwood told reporters: "If the same thing happened again I'd help the burglar carry off his loot."

India to purchase 95 Soviet planes

NEW DELHI (R) — India's armed forces expect to receive 50 Soviet-built transport planes by the end of this year as part of plans to modernise their air fleet, The Statesman newspaper reported. It said a further 45 An-32 transport planes would be assembled in India as replacements for the armed forces' World War II vintage fleet of Dakotas and Fairchild packets.

Office workers simply hate TV

LONDON (R) — Office workers who spend the day gazing at computer-run video display screens cannot stand watching television at home in the evening, according to a report published here. "They cover the set because they cannot bear to look at the screen," says the report by the banking, insurance and finance union which polled banking and finance staff.

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